COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON
ADEN
FOR THE YEARS
1949 & 1950

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THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious 185
political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion. A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa and London.

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the 167
immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen)
and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. 469
In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation
for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This 653
control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The promotion of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise the educational standard of local candidates.

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of 741
£50,000 to the Colony; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new 871
Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education of women in Aden.

A population movement of great significance was completed during 167
the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden Government, and the operation was completed without accident or any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities through whom they passed.

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of 563
the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

691 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare
746 Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

562 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 200 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

financial year. Nevertheless, in spite of these adverse circumstances 652 the year ended with a surplus balance of Rs. 181 lakhs compared with an estimated Rs. 173 lakhs.

For the 1950-51 financial year it was proposed to finance the development programme to the extent of Rs. 46 lakhs from surplus balances. Revised estimates for this year indicate that while revenue will be more productive than was anticipated it will not be possible to complete the full year's development programme and the balances on 31st March, 1951 are now estimated to be roughly Rs. 156 lakhs instead of Rs. 128 lakhs as was originally estimated.

In 1950 the revised Colony development plan made satisfactory 653 progress, especially in regard to educational expansion and the 658 provision of additional water supplies. Nearly Rs. 21 lakhs were spent on development during 1949-50 and it is expected that a further Rs. 37 lakhs will have been spent by 31st March, 1951. It is particularly gratifying to record the progress made with the educational five year Plan. The Technical College will be ready for occupation in 1951. Work on the Aden College is progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with the time-table. The Khusaf Valley Boys' School has been completed and the Maalla School has been enlarged. The second girls' school at Crater is already in use. As a result of the work undertaken there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947. Other works have made progress also. The road scheme continues and Rs. 3 lakhs are being provided in 1951 for further work. Another 84 working-class dwellings will have been built at Sheikh Othman by the end of 1951. The second stage in the building of the civil airport has begun and it is estimated that the terminal building should be ready for occupation early in 1952. Work on the water supplies continues satisfactorily, and some electricity plant materials have been received.

On the other side of the picture it must be recorded that rising costs 653 and continued delay over the supply of key equipment has meant a further postponement of the date when the electricity and telephone development schemes can be brought into operation. Although the development programme costs were revised as recently as mid-1949, it is already apparent that these estimates no longer hold good and that the remaining part of the programme must be reviewed afresh in the near future.

A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes follows this chapter as an Appendix.[1]

[1] [See p. 6, cat. 116, or cat. 65--Analyst]

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G. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1949-50) 1951 [illegible] Aden pt. 1 Hadhramaut [illegible]

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COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

(Unless stated otherwise, all schemes form part of the Colony and Protectorate Allocations)

Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues from the C. D. & W. Vote for the period 1.4.46 to 31.3.49	Issues for year ending 31.3.50	Issues for year ending 31.3.51	C. D. & W. Total Issues
D. 782	Colony	Working-class Dwellings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
916	"	Civil Aviation Buildings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. [illegible] & A.	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & A.	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Education Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & A.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible] Survey, Abyan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & A.	"	Education (Eastern Protectorate)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Scholarships for Teacher Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Education (Western Protectorate)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Road Improvement (Eastern)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Road Surveys (Western)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Geological Survey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Dispensary, Abyan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Construction of Roads	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1613	"	Survey and Land Settlement, Abyan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES	73,530 0 0	133,874 11 0	[illegible] 18 0	[illegible] 9 0
R. 214 & A–C	Colony	Fisheries Research	[illegible]	1,700 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. 67 & A–C	Protectorate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		TOTAL FOR RESEARCH SCHEMES	[illegible] 0 5	1,700 0 0	2,230 0 0	[illegible] 0 5
		GRAND TOTALS	[illegible] 0 5	135,574 11 0	[illegible] 18 0	[illegible] 9 5

NOTE.—The figures in italics are reimbursements of unexpended sums.

* [illegible]

† From the central allocation for Geological Surveys.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population at the 1946 census was 80,500. Since then three classes of movement are known to have taken place, though, as no records are kept of land movements, these numbers are only roughly estimated. There has been a substantial influx of traders and clerks, mostly from India, amounting to about 2,000 since the census. Secondly, all the Jews in transit from Yemen to Israel have moved on from Hashid Camp and about 2,000 Aden Jews have gone with them. But by far the biggest factor is the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. Despite good harvests in the Yemen in 1950, the security, the greater political freedom, and above all the higher standard of living and the wealth of the Colony attract an average of 100 to 150 persons a week, almost entirely single men, coming mostly to casual unskilled employment at Rs. 1/8/- a day when working, or in some cases to better paid jobs as masons. The continued rise in the traffic of the port and the amount of new building work in progress have also brought labour into the Colony till the population stands at the highest in its history. [160] 167 464

The following are the latest estimates by race and area : 162

	Total	*Tawahi*	*Maala*	*Khor-maksar*	*Crater*	*Sh. Othman*	*Villages*
Europeans ..	500	200	—	100	200	—	—
Indians, Christians, etc. ..	500	300	—	—	200	—	—
Hindus	3,500	1,000	—	—	2,500	—	—
Jews	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Somalis	6,500	1,500	2,500	500	2,000	—	—
Muslims (India & Pakistan) ..	8,000	1,000	500	—	6,500	—	—
Arabs	79,500	10,000	6,000	500	34,000	25,000	4,000
TOTAL ..	100,000	14,000	9,000	1,100	46,900	25,000	4,000

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The following table gives the totals of persons who entered and left the Colony by sea and air. It takes no account of the very large movement by land across the frontier with the Protectorate and the Protectorate's frontier with the Yemen, of which no statistics are kept, nor of the Jewish emigration of nearly 42,000 to Israel (see Part I). Nor is it clear how many of the Arabs who arrive by sea pass through Aden in transit by land to the Protectorate and Yemen. 169

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	1949 *Arrivals*		*Departures*			
British	853	..	641	..	+	212
Other Europeans and Americans	522	..	540	..	—	18
Indians and Pakistanis	1,937	..	772	..	+	1,165
Jews	131	..	98	..	+	33
Other Asiatic	28	..	3	..	+	25
Somalis	2,186	..	1,662	..	+	524
Arabs	3,369	..	2,395	..	+	974
					+	2,915

	1950					
British	1,239	..	1,837	..	—	598
Other Europeans (including Americans)	1,131	..	898	..	+	233
Indians and Pakistanis	3,048	..	1,630	..	+	1,418
Jews	175	..	100	..	+	75
Somalis	3,300	..	1,908	..	+	1,392
Arabs	7,438	..	3,418	..	+	4,020
					+	6,540

Figures for Previous years are :

1945	6,910	..	7,960	..	—	1,050
1946	25,831	..	26,661	..	—	830
1947	10,299	..	9,753	..	+	546
1948	8,392	..	7,626	..	+	766

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

647 The Labour and Welfare Officer who arrived in the Colony in January, 1950, began to organise a Labour and Welfare Department under the administrative direction of the District Commissioner. The staff during the year consisted of the British Labour and Welfare Officer and an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer, who had been trained for two years in London and one clerk engaged locally. The study of local conditions, planning for the future, and a good deal of investigation work only were possible. Activities on the welfare side are dealt with in Chapter 7.

463 The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

7. Gt. Brit., Colonial Office [illegible] 1951 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden. 463

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry employs some 750 regular and 150 casual workers. 241 319

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing (including floating docks). The light industries are confined to finishing processes using imported materials. The most important of these light industries are the production of aluminium hollow-ware, soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric, the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms with hand-thrown shuttles. 438 463 286

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even cool drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing. 463 [346]

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years. 464

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults 461 [466] 874

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

466 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. [E 95] A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (see p. 11) indicate a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 468 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foremen and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

5: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 5051 Aden /1951

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

435

Articles	*Unit*	1949	1950
Butter	per lb. tin	Rs. 2/4/-	Rs. 2/8/-
Cheese	„ 12-oz. tin	„ 1/1/-	„ 1/3/-
Flour	„ lb.	„ -/3/-	„ -/4/-
Rice	„ „	„ -/7/-	„ -/7/-
Ghee	„ „	„ 2/6 to 2/8	„ 1/4/- to 1/6/-
Mutton	„ „	„ -/12/-	„ 1/-
Potatoes ..	„ „	„ -/4/-	„ -/6/-
Sugar	„ „	„ -/5/-	„ -/7/-
Tea	„ „	„ 1/14/-	„ 1/11/- to 2/5/-
Soap	„ 250 grms.	„ -/6/-	„ -/5/-
Electric light ..	„ unit	„ -/3/-	„ -/3/-
Water	„ 100 gallons	„ -/4/-	„ -/6/-
Petrol	„ gallon	„ 1/6/-	„ 1/12/-

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

463

Persons directly occupied in the Port :

Port officials, all workers engaged in ship repairing, bunkering, cargo handling, lightering, on wharves, tugs, launches, etc., but not including fishermen.

Permanent and Semi-Casual Employees :

Supervisors, Managers, etc.	118
Clerks, typists, etc.	566
Artisans and tradesmen	1,336
Unskilled labourers	1,661
Apprentices or boys	86
Casual workers (average number)	2,500
TOTAL ..	6,267

Factories

Number of factories registered under the Ordinance ..	22
Total number of employees	3,290
Total number of visits of inspection	102

&

963

Factory Workers

Permanent and semi-casual:	
Managers and supervisors	83
Clerks	60
Artisans	624
Labourers and unskilled	1,371
Boys	222
Casual labour (approximate)	930
Total ..	3,290

Employment Abroad

Contracts attested for Aramco (Saudi Arabia) ..	276
Contracts attested for other concerns	148
Total ..	424

LABOUR LEGISLATION

966

The following are the more important ordinances in force:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938). This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938). This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939). This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940). This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942). This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed.

Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Ordinance (*No.* 45 *of* 1942). This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943). This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

MINIMUM WAGES

A scale of minimum wages was laid down by Government Notice No. 48 of 14th April, 1949.

Skilled Tradesmen
Rs. 3/- per day

Fitters.
Turners.
Machinists.
Blacksmiths.
Boiler makers.
Pattern makers.
Carpenter/
  Joiners.
Cabinet makers.
Moulders.
Coppersmiths.
Wiremen.
Electricians.
Plumbers.
Sign writers.
Draughtsmen.
Stone dressers.
Welders.
Cable jointers and
  equivalent
  classes.

Semi-Skilled Tradesmen
Rs. 2/8/- per day

Glaziers
Drillers.
Launch Drivers.
Truck Drivers.
Crane Drivers.
Gangers.
Motor
  Mechanics.
Carpenters.
Sailmakers.
Cobblers.
Masons and
  equivalent
  classes.

Skilled Labourers
Rs. 1/12/- per day

Painters.
Rivet Holders.
Watchmen.
Stokers.
Firemen.
Greasers.
Scalers.
Hammermen.
Riveters.
  and equivalent
  classes.

Unskilled Labourers
Rs. 1/8/- per day

No maximum wages are stipulated. No minimum wages are stipulated for categories such as clerks, shop assistants, domestics, etc.

These rates have been increased in 1951.

651

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1947-48 TO 1949-50

	1947-48 Rs.	1948-49 Rs.	1949-50 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation ..	37,15,064	39,13,236	42,18,013
2. Customs and Excise	23,48,426	23,33,694	28,66,822
3. Stamps and Licences	4,83,761	4,53,455	5,51,647
4. Receipts for or in aid of Specific Government Services ..	4,88,229	4,78,873	5,09,723
5. Contribution & Local Reimbursements..	2,13,131	2,11,397	2,12,416
6. Reimbursements by H.M. Government	2,60,087	2,94,183	3,10,782
7. Posts and Telephones	9,96,441	*3,38,170	16,91,233
8. Miscellaneous ..	13,23,606	23,40,187	19,42,117
9. Water Supply ..	6,93,671	7,67,820	8,48,142
10. Electricity Supply ..	11,72,954	13,58,901	15,04,039
11. Land Sales	1,68,363	60,872	1,92,017
12. Colonial Development Welfare Fund	46,647	2,73,404	97,020
TOTAL Rs. ..	121,12,421	120,46,294	140,48,432

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1947-48 TO 1949-50

	1947-48 Rs.	1948-49 Rs.	1949-50 Rs.
1. Governor	1,11,672	92,558	1,07,152
2. Administration and Social Services ..	21,379	33,539	54,583
3. Antiquities	6,087	4,382	7,132
4. Architectural and Town Planning	70,740	—	—
5. Audit	43,100	65,976	1,04,359
6. Ecclesiastical	2,703	—	—
7. Economic Control	1,04,375	1,01,965	1,37,629
8. Education	4,18,238	5,42,723	7,97,681
9. Excise and Salt	2,54,349	2,40,136	2,71,588
10. Judicial and Registration ..	1,29,936	1,49,129	2,01,673
11. Legal	48,746	46,229	1,11,622
12. Legislative Council ..	3,664	4,018	3,918
13. Medical and Public Health	14,47,358	16,74,964	22,90,191
14. Miscellaneous	7,64,263	19,54,618	10,41,984
15. Pensions and Gratuities ..	1,71,966	1,82,376	4,26,787
16. Perim	57,878	63,751	86,910
17. Police	8,82,921	10,41,940	16,61,162
18. Post and Telephones	4,93,432	6,75,222	10,09,562
19. Prisons	1,14,708	1,37,889	1,47,169
20. Public Relations and Information Office	—	49,885	44,656
21. Public Works, Water Drainage	4,86,259	6,40,242	9,32,914
22. Public Works, Electricity	7,45,110	10,52,648	11,93,135
23. Public Works, Recurrent ..	4,96,534	5,22,275	7,58,327
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	14,51,515	8,19,556	10,66,686
25. Secretariat	2,98,526	3,04,143	4,43,352
26. Taxes on Income ..	39,841	41,985	65,385
27. Township Authority, Aden ..	3,69,470	4,36,056	4,84,278
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,28,235	1,54,347	1,99,063
29. Trade Registration ..	22,518	34,953	53,634
30. Treasury	85,968	1,16,568	1,86,702
31. Veterinary	9,540	11,688	17,771
32. Development and Expenditure from Surplus Balance	—	18,70,720	17,82,023
33. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	—	1,324	3,05,840
TOTAL Rs. ..	92,80,631	130,67,805	159,94,868

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1950

LIABILITIES	Rs. a. p.	AMOUNT Rs. a. p.
Deposits:—		
Post Office Savings Bank	[illegible]	
General Provident Fund	[illegible]	
Non-Pensionable Employees' Provident Fund	[illegible]	
Aden Community Poor Relief Fund	[illegible]	
Aden Community Endowment Fund	[illegible]	
Supreme Court	[illegible]	
Lahej Government Investment Account	[illegible]	
Bir Ali Govt. Investment Account	[illegible]	
Mukalla Government Investment Account	[illegible]	
Seiyun Government Investment Account	[illegible]	
Custodian of Enemy Property ...	[illegible]	
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund	[illegible]	
Fadhli State Investment Account	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Deposits		[illegible]
Total Deposits ...		[illegible]
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Water Supply		[illegible]
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Electricity Supply		[illegible]
Reserve Fund		[illegible]
Surplus Balance Ex Aden Settlement Fund		[illegible]
General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1949	[illegible]	
Less—Deficit for 12 months ended 31st March, 1950	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Less—Depreciation on Investments	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Rs. ...		[illegible]

ASSETS	Rs. a. p.	AMOUNT Rs. a. p.
Investments:—		
Post Office Savings Bank	[illegible]	
General Provident Fund	[illegible]	
Non-Pensionable Employees' Provident Fund	[illegible]	
Aden Community Poor Relief Fund	[illegible]	
Aden Community Endowment Fund	[illegible]	
Lahej Government Surplus Fund	[illegible]	
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	[illegible]	
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	[illegible]	
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	[illegible]	
Custodian of Enemy Property ...	[illegible]	
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund	[illegible]	
Fadhli State Surplus Fund ...	[illegible]	
Surplus Fund Investments ...	[illegible]	
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Water Supply	[illegible]	
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Electricity Supply	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advances		[illegible]
Imprest		[illegible]
Drafts and Remittances		[illegible]
Cash:—		
Treasury	[illegible]	
Crown Agents	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Supreme Court	[illegible]	
Currency Authority, Br. Colonies	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Seiyun	[illegible]	
Mukalla	[illegible]	
Post Office	[illegible]	
British Agent, W.A.P.	[illegible]	
Airport Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

Note.—An amount of Rs. [illegible] was due to the Colony from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote.

C.O. [illegible] Colonial Office [illegible] 1951 [illegible] Aden [illegible]

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are:

Beer and other fermented liquors at Rs. 2/13/0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 1/10/0 per gallon.
Sparkling wines at Rs. 9/14/0 per gallon.
Perfumed spirit at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 2/2/0 to Rs. 4/4/0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured tobacco at Rs. 1/2/0 to Rs. 2/4/0 per pound.
Unmanufactured Indian tobacco at Rs. 2/4/0 for 28 lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco other than Indian at 45 per cent *ad valorem*.
Motor spirit at 7 as. 6 p. per gallon.

Estate Duty

There is no estate duty in Adem. Probate and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance, No. 9 of 1938.

Income Tax and Super Tax

Income Tax

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:

		Rate per Rupee
(1) Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 4,000		Nil
(2) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000:		
on the first Rs. 4,000 of such total income	..	Nil
on the next Rs. 4,500 of such total income	..	3 p.
on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	..	1 a. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	..	2 as.
on the balance of such total income	..	3 as.
In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income	..	3 as.

Super Tax

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company:

				Rate per Rupee
on the first Rs. 25,000 of total income		..	..	Nil
on the next Rs. 10,000 of total income		..	..	1 a. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 20,000 of total income		..	..	2 as. 6 p.
on the next Rs. 70,000 of total income		..	..	3 as. 9 p.
on the next Rs. 75,000 of total income		..	..	5 as. 3 p.
on the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income		..	..	6 as. 6 p.
on the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income		..	..	7 as. 9 p.
on the balance of total income	..	..	..	9 as.
In the case of every company:				
on the whole of total income	..	..	..	1 a. 6 p.

The Township Authorities also collect certain taxes on behalf of the Government and these are listed on pages 53 and 54.

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Single man … … …	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man without children	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with one child …	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with two children	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with three children	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Married man with four children	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change. 436

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be:

Notes: Rs. 3,25,00,000; Coin: Rs. 5,00,000.

The following banks operate in Aden: 453

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,294
Total deposits	Rs. 26,80,309	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,059

Chapter 5: Commerce

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment. 439 504

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union. 439

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

459 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government,
439 and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 43 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949.

The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation.
435 The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four
647 local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

439

IMPORTS 1948 AND 1949

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity* 1948	*Quantity* 1949
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt	1,015,262	1,049,046
Feeding-stuff for animals	Ton	404	804
Animals for food	Nos.	114,411	130,601
Dairy produce	Cwt.	38,434	13,027
Beer of all description including cider ..	Gallon	138,646	200,406
Coffee	Cwt.	127,674	227,271
Spirit	Gallon	13,103	11,309
Wines	Gallon	3,137	2,825
Tea	Lb.	1,055,375	1,659,844
Dates, wet	Ton	7,967	6,968
Spices	Cwt.	52,469	60,193
Sugar	Ton	9,351	348,640
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	64,179	59,478
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,862,326	2,675,925
Coal	Ton	229,014	230,941
Seeds and nuts for oil	Ton	2,525	1,519
Gums and resins	Cwt.	46,647	36,606
Hides, raw	Ton	424	398
Skins, raw	Ton	2,664	1,496
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	6,152	4,304
Cotton yarns	Lb.	3,210,084	5,572,609
Cotton piece-goods..	Yard	47,821,966	101,117,982
Woollen piece-goods	Yard	33,618	28,794
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	2,532	1,997
Footwear	Pair	64,768	245,617
Kerosene oil	Gallon	1,508,526	1,439,754
Petrol	Gallon	3,454,879	3,831,628
Lubricating oil	Gallon	197,438	206,931
Gas oil	Tons	18	12,487
Fuel oil	Tons	1,694,039	2,204,001

Specie by value for 1948	Rs. 3,52,185
Specie by value for 1949	Rs. 10,11,200
Total imports (estimated) for 1948	Rs. 35,01,46,472
Total imports (estimated) for 1949	Rs. 43,67,11.407

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EXPORTS 1948 AND 1949

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity* 1948	*Quantity* 1949
Grain and flour	Cwt.	731,161	875,290
Dairy produce	Cwt.	15,644	6,881
Coffee	Cwt.	123,049	171,847
Tea	Lb.	978,096	1,061,590
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	Cwt.	109,349	84,494
Spices	Cwt.	29,307	32,625
Sugar	Cwt.	140,817	210,393
Salt	Ton	278,650	228,058
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	27,403	27,262
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,231,339	1,149,250
Seeds and nuts for oil	Ton	2,089	18,702
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,432	15,643
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Gallon	172,760	53,401
Hides, raw	Ton	642	685
Skins, raw	Ton	3,364	3,075
Cotton twist and yarns	Lb.	2,616,156	36,599
Cotton piece-goods	Yard	39,156,574	110,007,826
Kerosene oil	Gallon	385,615	368,210
Petrol	Gallon	1,731,968	1,634,415
Mineral oil	Gallon	922,718	627,671
Soap	Cwt.	38,208	19,732

Specie by value for 1948	Rs. 10,34,221
Specie by value for 1949	Rs. 6,18,26,950
Total exports (estimated) for 1948	Rs. 15,62,61,697
Total exports (estimated) for 1949	Rs. 19,47,95,051

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

654 226 grounds which could be worked profitably by larger power craft. Experiments with outboard motors on dugout canoes have been moderately encouraging, and it is hoped that a method of mounting one particular model through a central trunk, which is now being tested, will provide a small power craft suited to the fishermen's needs. The larger planked beach-boats or sambuks have much greater possibilities. The Colony has bought a 9-h.p. diesel engine and installed it in the sambuk of a leading fisherman, on hire-purchase terms. After five months he is very pleased with it, although the installation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

[464] In general the introduction of mechanical power to the Aden fishermen presents many problems. There is an acute shortage of carpenters and mechanics capable of installing engines but plenty of self-styled experts ready to damage both engine and boat. Then, when an installation is complete, it must be placed in the hands of an illiterate with no mechanical knowledge whatsoever, beyond what the engineman of the fishery vessel and the Fishery Officer have been able to teach him since he accepted the loan. Once the sambuk owners have become used to engines, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour of working their nets by installing winches, and thereby enable them to dispense with some of their at present uneconomically large crews.

Attempts to find productive grounds with the fishery vessel proved abortive, as the sein winch-drive broke in May and the necessary parts did not arrive in Aden until December. Two encouraging shots of mixed sea perch were made in Ghubbet al Haikah, 70 miles from Aden, before the mishap occurred, however, so it is to be hoped that this and other grounds will be found to hold fish during 1951. The use of craft of this size could only be undertaken in conjunction with cold storage in Aden, as the landing of a full cargo would temporarily glut the market. The craft themselves would have either to carry ice or else to be fitted with refrigeration. Such an undertaking would be outside the scope of any but the largest Aden firms, unless the cold store belonged to a separate concern.

In order to estimate the potential market for quick-frozen fish with the shipping calling at Aden, the Fishery Officer and the Harbour Master drafted and circulated a questionnaire on the subject. This revealed a monthly demand for approximately 15 tons which would be open to a concern equipped with modern cold storage, over and above what could be sold ashore to the people of Aden.

228 439 In addition to the trade in fresh fish, the Colony of Aden is the centre of a considerable entrepôt trade in cured fish, a great part of the total catch from the south coast of Arabia, the southern Red Sea and Somaliland being brought by dhow for the exporting merchants, who store it in godowns on islands in the harbour. Their principal market is Colombo, but large quantities go to East Africa. The Aden Port Trust records a total of nearly 120,000 cwts. of dried and salted fish as having left Aden in 1949: the 1950 returns are not yet available.

The Island of Perim was visited early in 1950, when a good haul of 654
sharks was made by the fishery vessel. Shark lines have been lent to 228
the inhabitants, but the poorness of their boats, the bad weather and the roughness of the bottom led to the loss of many hooks. The Administrator of Perim has been granted funds to provide a motor sambuk during 1951, of which the Perim water-plant foreman will be engineman.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and 471
the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, 464
the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The 471
chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, manu- 438
facture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; 493
conversely, the 60 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis 471
are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in 471
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies. 474

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is 433
confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. 234

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of Schools

658 871 Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English has now been extended downwards to the last two years of primary education so that boys may be better prepared for secondary education which is conducted in that language. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and Urdu. There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion remains intense but not always enlightened. The scepticism concerning the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan was overcome by the completion of two new schools for boys, two for girls, additions to three other schools and considerable improvements in equipment and furniture.

Government Grants

Following the deliberations of a committee appointed by Government, a new Grant-in-Aid Code came into force in May, 1950. This increased the responsibilities of the managers of aided schools in return for enhanced grants which are now on the following scale: 50 per cent towards capital costs, 80 per cent and 50 per cent of salaries for qualified and unqualified teachers respectively. As a result staff are being improved, better equipment provided, and unsuitable buildings replaced. Several private schools requested a grant in aid.

The Code also demanded a much higher quality of premises, the teaching of handwork and Arabic was insisted upon, and a suitable approximation to the Government school syllabuses was required. Other articles in the Code concern the maximum number of pupils per class, the hours of work, age ranges, medical attention and punishments.

Scholarships

Ten men were sent to the United Kingdom on scholarship in 1949 and six men and one woman (a Christian Arab) in 1950. Ten of these went on teaching courses, two on secretarial courses, one to the Police College, and four on nursing courses. In addition six Arab girls were sent to the Omdurman Training College in the Sudan. Ten men returned to Aden from studying at Gordon College and Bakht-er-Ruda in the Sudan.

Education of Girls

871 There was a great expansion in primary education during these two years, with the opening of two new schools in Crater and the con-

struction of extra classrooms which allow an intake of seven streams 871
annually (at a maximum 38 girls per stream). This number however barely meets the demand for places.

The intermediate school standards rose and there was again a need for further classes which it should be possible to provide upon the return of further girls now in training at Omdurman.

Progress in the provision of post-primary schooling for girls has 875
been maintained in spite of the difficulty of staffing. Between four and six Egyptian women teachers have always been in residence and their services will be required for some time yet. The parents of girls of good family still show a reluctance to allow them to enter the teaching profession.

Teacher Training

Applicants for training as women teachers exceeded the number required and provided an opportunity for selection and for the extension of the training course to two years. Responsibility for the training of 10 girls was shared amongst the Egyptian teachers. Of the Aden women teachers, 14 were trained in the Colony, and two in the Sudan; the remainder were untrained. Two students will complete a three-year course at Omdurman in 1951, and two more in 1952, and it is hoped to send others.

Requests were received from the Protectorate for trained women to open girls' schools.

The Education Officer in charge of male teachers' training arrived in the Colony at the end of 1948, and properly organised annual courses are now provided. In each year 12 young men have been trained and there have been no failures. The course provides for a continuance of academic subjects, as well as method and periods of teaching practice. Young men now enter training not only from the higher classes of the Government Secondary School, but younger untrained men are also taken from the class-rooms of both Government and aided schools. As soon as possible this course will be extended into a second year.

Teachers

During the cooler months regular monthly meetings of teachers were held, to which the staffs of aided schools were invited. There were a series of demonstration lessons, of educational films and of general discussions. The Annual Vacation Course is now a regular feature of the teachers' year, and under the Grant-in-Aid Code compulsory attendance was extended to staffs of aided schools; the number of teachers brought in from the Protectorate rose from 20 to 60.

The Teachers' Club is still in existence but was not supported as it should be. Lectures are generally poorly attended, and the library (now containing one thousand volumes) is insufficiently used. The Club tends to be frequented only by those men living nearby. The premises, the gift of an Indian merchant, were completed in 1949 and provide three rooms for games and study, with a compound for social gatherings, and is controlled by an elected committee of teachers.

875 204 The monthly teachers' journal completed its third year and was well run by a small committee of teachers. Its popularity is such that it was increased in size to eight pages, and a considerable number were sold to the public. It contains departmental and professional news, articles and world news.

875 No complaint in general could be made about the enthusiasm of teachers; there was a much better corporate feeling and a growing sense of professional prestige, but their cultural background remains poor.

Weekly meetings of all women teachers were held during the cooler months. Talks on general education were given by the Principal of the Government Secondary School, and lectures in method and games by the Egyptian teachers.

Building

653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

Technical Education

874 This continued satisfactorily on the lines drawn up by the Principal-Designate of the Technical College, and two Arabs who had been on two-year technical scholarships in England returned in 1950 and assisted in the implementation of the new syllabuses of handwork and art.

Adult Education

873 Evening classes for women and girls were unfortunately not given during 1949-50 owing to shortage of Egyptian staff. Normally dressmaking, knitting, embroidery and Arabic are taught. Classes should be resumed shortly.

Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

Parents' Committee

871 Meetings of this committee were held every six weeks and many points of great value and interest were discussed. It continued to be a most useful contact between the officers of the Department and the public.

HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 165
1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist.

The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area 743
and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances
shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside 167
the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden.

The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence 743
of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500.

Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a [759]
woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors.

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed 744
through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the 167
camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department.

Communicable Diseases

Smallpox. Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases 164
and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread.

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

164 An important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domicilary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided ; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work. [657] From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed, or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

165 *Maternity and Child Welfare*

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140 ; in 1944 it was 187.

748 758 Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and it is an achievment to have persuaded them to break with tradition and undertake outdoor work.

743 758 Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with 25 per cent in 1944.

The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration. 743

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology 759

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949 161

Population (estimated) ..	100,000 163
Births	2,553
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand 165
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	413
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it. 657

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony: 342

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

342 (c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

[132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "*kutcha* dwellings." (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

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362 The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

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746 The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund 657
which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small 746
income from investments.

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant ; 167
the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two
years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the 362
difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets.

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council 746
began its activities.

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons 732
were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and
were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some 657
criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete : some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951.

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of 738
probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method 696
of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer.

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 741
to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups.

Juvenile Probation 1950 738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 "
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

657 Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	5
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	594

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions):

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

651 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167 671 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 167 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club. 575 671

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed. 698 671

1950

In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important: 671 62[illegible]

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations.

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force. 671 641

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government. 671

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment. 671 466

671 The Exchange Control Ordinance, which supersedes the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941. It follows the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act of 1947.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. There are subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. In addition, there are Magistrates' Courts which hold sessions at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. The Registrar of the Supreme Court is the Chief Magistrate.

The Supreme Court enjoys both an original and an appellate jurisdiction, appeal lying from the Court of Small Causes in civil matters and from the Magistrates' Courts in criminal matters.

From the Supreme Court, exercising its original jurisdiction, there is an appeal, in certain circumstances, to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, provided that, in civil matters, the claim is in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

In May, 1949, the acting Judge proceeded into the Western Aden Protectorate in order to try a case of murder. This was the first occasion on which a Judge of the Supreme Court has sat outside the boundaries of the Colony.

During 1950 the Judge of the Supreme Court was invited twice to sit on the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

695 The following criminal cases were heard by the Supreme Court :

682 1949 :

Charge :	*Result :*
Murder	Convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 15 months rigorous imprisonment.
Culpable homicide ..	Convicted of simple hurt and sentenced to one day simple imprisonment.
Murder	Convicted and executed after appeal to the Privy Council had been dismissed.
Murder	Convicted ; on appeal to the East African Appeal Court found guilty but insane and detained in custody.

1950 :

Attempted Rape	Convicted and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment. On appeal to the East African Appeal Court sentence reduced to 2 years.

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There were acquittals in two cases, murder and attempted rape; and one case, assaulting a public servant, was withdrawn.

There were 124 appeals from Magistrates Court in criminal cases in 1949 and 98 in 1950. 695

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Civil Cases in the Supreme Court :	1949	1950
Suits filed	421	438
Suits disposed of	365	348
Miscellaneous applications	220	189
Applications for :		
Guardian orders	51	44
Succession certificates	12	16
Heirship certificates	116	70
Letters of administration	10	8
Probate	5	5
Others	26	46
Suits for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages	12	10
Appeals from Court of Small Causes	9	22
Applications for revision	3	3

Court of Small Causes :	1949	1950
Suits filed	812	815
Suits disposed of	778	706

Magistrates Courts :	1949	1950
Cases filed	9,789	11,075
Persons charged : Males	12,416	12,807
Females	442	89
Total	12,858	12,896
Convicted	7,387	7,345
Acquitted or discharged	5,471	5,551
Offences against Motor Traffic Laws	3,635	3,775
Voluntarily causing hurt	152	178
Assault	612	744
Other offences against the person	89	124
Theft	246	267
Other offences against property	377	365
Insult	362	426
Affray	348	326

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Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	104	92
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	326	378
Offences punishable under the Township Rules and Vagrants and Undesirables Ordinance	502	462
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	6,080	5,749
Offences punishable under Cruelty to Animals Rules	25	10
TOTAL ..	12,858	12,896

681 Magistrates Courts imposed the following punishments on convicted persons :

	1949	1950
Imprisonment with or without fine	856	1,064
Whipping	24	15
Fine only	6,499	6,190
Bound over for good behaviour	4	68
Applications for maintenance allowance ..	116	338
Orders granted	68	244

693 659 The Registration Department, under the Judge, maintains the usual register of births, marriages, and deaths, testamentary and other documents, firms, trade marks, patents and designs. The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

POLICE

625 The Police Force numbers 777, of which 331 are Armed Police who do not perform any civil police duties. The proportion of civil police to population is 1 to 226. The Civil Police include the Harbour Police, whose duties are chiefly concerned with the protection of shipping and cargo in the extremely busy harbour of Aden.

The force was under the command of the Commissioner throughout 1949 and 1950. The Civil Police perform normal police duties covering the protection of persons and property and the prevention and detection of crime in Aden Colony and in Aden harbour. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences, the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles and the licensing of arms.

The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran. 625

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed. 653

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered. 674

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits. 625 167

PRISON

There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950; the daily average number fell from 330 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories. 674

Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries. 697

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

697 [344] There is one prison only and no camps. The prison buildings are enclosed in a spacious and airy compound, surrounded by a high stone wall and they consist of an administration block and widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, a kitchen and a hospital.

There are six superior cells exclusively for the accommodation of "A" and " B " Class prisoners. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation and a high standard in both is maintained.

The general state of health of all prisoners has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness. Venereal diseases, contracted before admission to the prison, were common among the prisoners.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the prison dispensary daily and was assisted by a full-time hospital assistant. Prisoners reporting sick were treated at the prison hospital, but cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the civil hospital.

There were six deaths from natural causes, four in the civil hospital and two in prison. Due to the lack of accommodation at the civil hospital, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the prison sick-bay. Of the four cases, two died, one was cured and one is making a steady progress.

The official and non-official visitors of the Prison Board visited the prison regularly. His Excellency the Governor paid four visits to the prison during the years under report. All prisoners were given complete freedom of access to the visitors and every opportunity to register complaints or to ventilate any grievances.

There is, as yet, no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 377 The water and electricity supply services are publicly owned and are operated by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

3/2 365 Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was derived almost entirely from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand gravels at 136 feet and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since 1928 fifteen additional boreholes (including five in 1948) have been sunk, and the following table shows the increase in consumption :

	1936	1941	1949	1950
	(all figures in million gallons)			
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	680	711
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	208	235

Water sold to shipping.. ..	18	65	69	73	312
Water consumed by Military ..	25	96	139	158	365
Water used in gardens ..	76	52	161	142	
Other purposes including water unaccounted for	41	25	103	103	

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs and gravitates through a 15 in. diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the *Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs and distributed to* the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 28 miles of varying diameter from 9 in. to 2½ in. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony at present is 2,965,000 gallons. A new 3-million-gallon reservoir above the Main Pass is under construction and will be completed in 1952.

All supplies are metered and at the end of 1950 over 6,330 domestic water meters were in use. Six hundred and thirty-four new connections were given in 1949, and 674 in 1950.

The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1949 and 1950 was Rs. 16,15,649 (£121,173) and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,21,898 (£91,642).

Six per cent of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 32 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency it is automatically chlorinated.

The maintenance and provision of new sewers is the responsibility 364
of the Public Works Department, but the cleaning of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate outfalls extending to just below low water mark. At Sheikh Othman, small primary settling tanks have been constructed, but there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise fouling of the harbour and beaches, all water closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquified.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, 365
when the power house was completed, and three 330 kva generating 377
sets with oil-fired steam boilers and necessary auxiliary plant were erected.

The station was subsequently enlarged, and at the end of 1947, three turbo generators of 1,200 kw., 1,200 kw. and 750kw. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lb. per hour were installed. In addition, two 250 kw. generators powered by diesel engines are available in an emergency.

The installation of the stand-by diesel generator (250 kw.) at Sheikh

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-[illegible]0) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

365 Othman was completed and it has already proved its worth in maintaining the water supply during maintenance work on the electric supply
377 lines.

The Air Ministry stand-by station at Cross-ways is now in commission and is in a position to relieve the Department of the load in the areas of Barrack Hill, Gold Mohur, R.A.F. Hospital and Tarshyne; this will make available more electricity for civilian needs during the summer period.

The Air Ministry Directorate General of Works stand-by-generators carry most of the military load at peak hours, and their co-operation is much appreciated.

The existing generating plant, although now showing the results of continuous loading is still holding out under a heavy maintenance programme.

The supply is generated at 6,600 volts pressure and stepped down by means of transformers to 400 volts. All domestic supplies are at 230 volts.

The average load in the station during 1949 was 1,095 kwh. and during 1950 was 1,145 kwh. The peak load reached 1,710 kwh. in 1949 and 1,850 kwh. in 1950.

Consumers at the end of 1950 numbered 4,800 compared with 3,412 at the end of 1948. There are still 1,000 waiting for supply.

The following table shows electricity generation and revenue in 1948, 1949 and 1950:

	1948	1949	1950
Units generated	8,599,899	9,609,830	10,063,085
Units sold	7,106,428	7,987,886	8,144,368
Station load factor ..	—	64·8%	62·0%
Total revenue from sales of current	Rs. 13,04,202	Rs. 14,33,887	Rs. 15,10,630

Owing to the large increase in population, it has become necessary to erect a new power station and the necessary orders for two 5,000-kw. generators and two 60,000-lb. boilers, have already been placed. In the meantime the replacement of feeder lines is being carried out to a plan to tie in with the new station and so avoid as much delay as possible when the new station goes into production.

Plans have been agreed for a development of the high tension distribution system, which is being steadily brought into commission beginning with Crater where 40 per cent of the peak load is consumed.

In the meantime the distribution system has been improved by laying underground cables in the Tawahi and Steamer Point areas, with a new sub-station for the latter. Further sub-stations are being put into commission in Crater. Underground cables have also been laid in Crater and Maalla and will considerably improve distribution in these areas. The removal of the old overhead lines will improve the localities and avoid the dangers attendant on this method of distribution and also release land for building purposes.

The street lighting in the Crescent and Secretariat areas has been improved by the provision of fluorescent lighting of the latest type. In other areas the street lighting has been extended. [373] 365 377

The cost of electricity to the general public is 5 as. per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 as. per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate however is approximately 2·87 annas per unit in 1949 and 2·95 annas per unit in 1950 (an anna is 1·125 pence).

PUBLIC WORKS

New Buildings

The principal Government works or buildings completed in 1949 and 1950 are listed below : 653

By Contractors

24 houses in the Aidroos Valley Crater.
24 quarters for Police, Khormaksar.
New Police Station, Khormaksar.
2 primary schools for girls, Crater.
Primary school for boys, Crater.
3 expatriate and eleven staff quarters for Aden College.

By the Department

160 working-class houses, Sheikh Othman.
New Customs, Salt and Excise Office, Steamer Point.
5 houses for senior Government officials, Khormaksar.
Tuberculosis ward for 40 patients, Civil Hospital.
New record room and upper storey, Treasury Office.
Conversion of the marine craft unit camp into lines for the coal coolies, Maalla.
Upper storey over Barrack Nos. 2 and 3 Armed Police Lines, Crater.
Technical College Workshop, Maalla.
Extension to both boys' and girls' primary schools, Sheikh Othman.
Four extra class rooms, Boys' Primary School, Maalla.

Architect's Department

During 1950 the Architect's Department was strengthend by the arrival of an Assistant Architect from the United Kingdom and an Architectural Draughtsman from India, but shortage of trained staff is still a problem. 653 341

Schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration by Government for extensions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater, the new telephone exchange building, Maalla, and the building for the Government printing press, Tawahi. The Surveyor has carried out a large number of surveys in various parts of the Colony connected with proposed future building operations, but he too is handicapped by lack of staff.

Mechanical Workshop

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A vehicle workshop is maintained where all Government motor vehicles are serviced and repaired. Animal drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night soil carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

655
Furniture

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The Government instituted a scheme to manufacture and repair furniture on hire to officials residing in Government houses. Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was spent during 1949 and 1950 on new furniture made in the workshop and obtained from contractors.

653
Building Plans

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Building plans submitted by the general public for approval are checked and then forwarded to the Township Authority for sanction. All buildings in course of erection are inspected at regular intervals to ensure that they comply with regulations. Two hundred and seventy-six permanent building permits were issued during the two years.

Crown Lands

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The Director of Public Works, who is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, scrutinises various titles submitted to him for transfers of immoveable property. All transfers are registered. One hundred and forty-five plots of land were leased to the public for the erection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings in the period under review.

653
Stores

As many new works and all maintenance works are carried out by direct labour, large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Stocks valued at £91,200 in 1949 and £78,000 in 1950 were issued from the Central Stores Depot.

464
Labour

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled artisans but plenty of labourers were available. The standard of tradesmen is not high, but it is hoped that the new Technical College will go a long way to raise the standard.

Chapter 11: Communications

ROADS

[496]
There are no railways in the Colony and the communication between the townships is by road.

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The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up.

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced. 491

The Colony has : 499

Bituminous Macadam Roads	*Water bound Macadam Roads*	*Unmade Roads*	*Total*
56·07 miles	6·30 miles	11·9 miles	74·27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted. 491 487

The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £74,000. 653

The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office : 493

	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omnibuses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,115
Commercial vehicles ..	337	322
Motor cycles	76	74
Horse gharries	12	6
Camel carts :		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation services. 205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc. 206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

206 and cabling scheme are installed. Plans to this end are now nearing completion.

205 The following are statistics of posts, telephones and wireless receiving licences :

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	1949	1950
Number of letters	4,130,000	4,312,000
Number of telephones	1,217	1,338
Number of wireless receiving licences ..	894	904

CIVIL AVIATION

509 Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now the air capital of the region and regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. Special pilgrim services are run to Mecca, including direct flights from Mukalla to Jedda.

[457] As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The opening of the Civil Airport has necessitated the appointment of an Airport Manager and staff, and the department is now able to provide a dawn to dusk flight information service for enquirers in Aden.

SHIPPING

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1949 was 3,901 with an aggregate tonnage of 15,751,064 and in 1950 the number was 4,283 with a tonnage of 17,984,884.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1949 was 2,199 with an aggregate tonnage of 154,854 and in 1950 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the years 1949 and 1950 :

1949

Nationality	*Nos.*	*Tonnage*
British	2,244	9,906,420
French	72	372,254
Italian	328	635,014
American	75	328,377
Others	1,182	4,508,999
	3,901	15,751,064

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

1950

British	2,428	10,890,157
French	118	550,895
Italian	268	785,461
American	69	306,707
Others	1,400	*5,451,664*
	4,283	17,984,884

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Port facilities are described on pages 54–5.

Chapter 12: Archæology

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An expedition sponsored by the American Foundation for the study of Man carried out archaeological excavations in March and April, 1950, in the territory of the Sharif of Beihan in the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition was under the leadership of Mr. Wendell Phillips and the archaeological work was directed by Professor W. F. Albright of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

The main excavation took place on the mound of Hagr Kohlan at the northern end of Wadi Beihan. This site has been known by hearsay to scholars for a number of years and is identified by inscriptions with the ancient city of Timna or Thamna mentioned by classical geographers as the capital of the kingdom of Katabania or Qataban. It had not, however, been previously examined by an archaeological party.

A survey showed that the city within the walls, apart from suburbs and cemeteries, covered an area of some 70 acres. Traces of large buildings of very heavy stone construction were visible on the surface.

Excavations at the south gate and in an adjoining street showed that the city was defended in that part by a stone wall and a sloping stone revetment. The gate towers were of very heavy, but rough, construction and were marked by a large number of inscriptions, some of them texts of considerable length. These inscriptions were of different dates and the series probably covered several centuries. In the street some of the buildings were preserved to an average height of over ten feet above the street level. The city had been destroyed by a general conflagration probably in the first half of the first century B.C.

A small number of fragments of pottery of Mediterranean origin were found among the ruins. The most striking find was a pair of hollow cast bronze lions, ridden by cupids. The figures, which were some 30 inches in length and had originally been fixed to the exterior wall of a building, were Hellenistic in style but made, as was shown by inscriptions on the bases, in Southern Arabia.

A very considerable number of inscriptions were found in the excavations and elsewhere, including some graffiti in a very primitive form of the South Arabian alphabetic script.

opp. p. 48(4)

ADEN AIRWAYS

ADEN AIRWAYS AIRCRAFT AT MUKEIRAS, ADEN PROTECTORATE

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut mm2

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7:Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMl Aden MMl

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CARPET–MAKING IN THE GAOL

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NEW METHODS OF AGRICULTURE AT ABYAN

Cutting an irrigation canal to bring new lands into cultivation. The scheme is financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

p. 48 (B)

7: Gt. Britain Colonial Office C-3 (1949-50) 1951 mm1 Aden mm1

342

OLD MATTING HOUSES IN ADEN COLONY

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NEW WORKING-CLASS HOUSES

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant pays for one-third of the cost of these houses which are let at low rentals to rehouse people from matting huts.

p. 48 (c)

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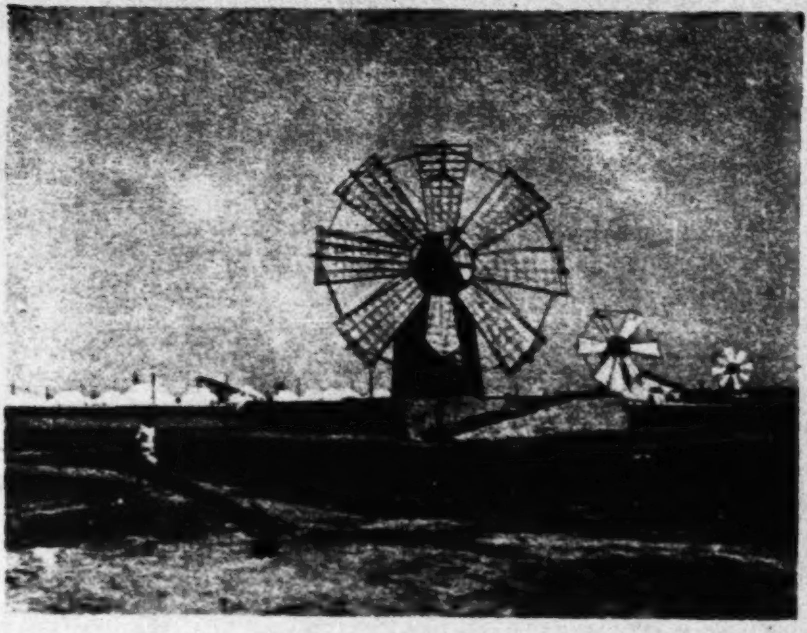

ADEN SALT WORKS

Windmills lift sea water into pans for solar evaporation.

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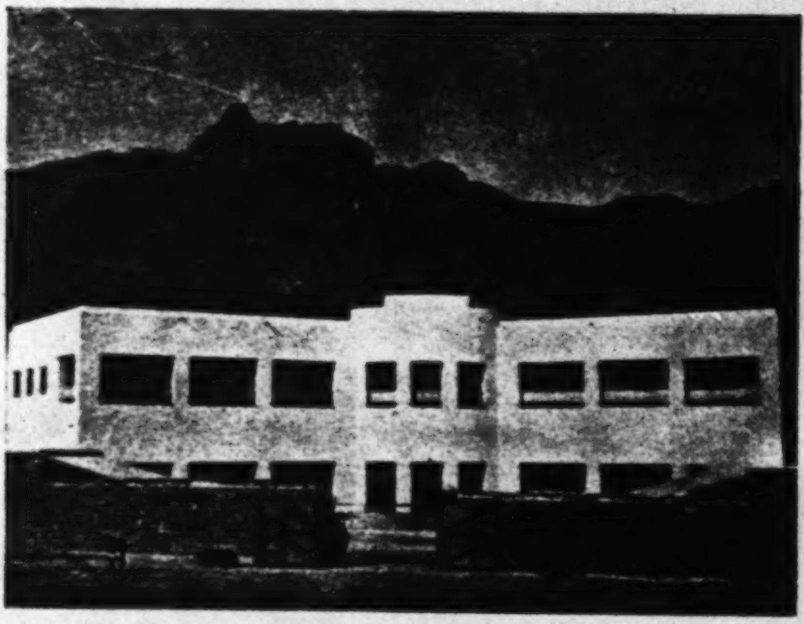

NEW GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL, CRATER

p. 48 (D)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

H 172 A subsidiary excavation was carried out on the smaller mound of Hagr Bin Humeid, nine miles south of Timna, for the purpose of establishing a pottery sequence.

The objects found were divided between the expedition and the Amir of Beihan, and the latter's share will be exhibited in the Aden Museum on loan in due course.

The expedition returned for a further season's work in December, 1950.

H 172-113 A brief account of the first season's work has been published by Prof. W. F. Albright under the title of "The Chronology of Ancient South Arabia in the Light of the First Campaign of Excavation in Qataban" in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 119.

Chapter 13: The British Council

A 648 In spite of the fact that the number of United Kingdom appointed staff has been cut from three to one, the work of the British Institute, both men's and women's branches, has continued, and membership has increased to over 400 men and over 200 women. Lectures have been given on a variety of subjects, and the sporting and social activities of the Institute have been developed. Affiliated societies have included the Aden Discussion Group and the Aden Arts Club.

The British Council Library, which contains over 7,000 volumes, has retained its popularity. A scheme for providing boxes of books to readers living outside the range of the main library has been inaugurated. A large number of periodicals have been made available.

Extra-mural activities have been carried on in various parts of the Colony. As it is not easy for those who live outside Crater to attend British Institute functions, lectures have been given, films shown, and discussions held about life in Britain on the premises of local societies and clubs of non-political character. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of staff, it has not been possible to extend this service as much as had been hoped.

With the object of enabling the ordinary citizens of Aden to meet their counterparts in Britain, an electrician, a fisherman, an Assistant Political Officer, a printer, and a telephone engineer visited Britain during 1949 and 1950 on British Council bursaries.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude /31
45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the 361
southern coast of Arabia. It comprises :

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ; /33
Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some 361
turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the /33
aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate 368
Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable 241
and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, /33
rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile
northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of /34
the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse
grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate
coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the 368
southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the 504
south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small
air landing ground.

132 The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

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175 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out ; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil

population excluding military has risen from 500 to 100,000 (according 504
to the latest estimate). 175

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact
that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and 504
oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African Coast.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the 175
British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same 642
year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the 643
Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extra-ordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order 646
1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 ex-officio members, not more than 4 official members and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as an appendix at page 58.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

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Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

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The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

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The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

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The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

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In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

Parsee merchant was returned without a contest. The election in 666
Crater passed off without incident. 642

The qualifications for a voter were British birth or Aden residence
for over five years, and a property qualification (ownership of premises 641
valued at Rs. 2,000 or payment of a rent of Rs. 25 a month). This was 666
found to give a voters' roll of 1,660, and as this was considered too small an electorate for an estimated population of 70,000 in Fortress area, the qualifications were approximately halved by an amendment to the law in 1950, and now give an electorate of about 5,000. The present qualifications for a *voter* is Aden birth, or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence in Aden. In addition the voter must be a male, and own property worth Rs. 1,000 or pay rent of Rs. 12 a month, or have an income of Rs. 130 a month.

A *candidate* must be of Aden or British birth, and possess the qualifications of a voter.

In Sheikh Othman Township, with a population of some 25,000, 632
the people are not so developed politically, and a fully nominated Authority is retained, with three officials and two Arab residents of Sheikh Othman as members.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations.

The Township Authorities are responsible, on behalf of the Govern- 632
ment, for the collection of the following taxes : 651

House and Property Tax

Yield in 1949 ..	Rs. 2,78,093.
Yield in 1950 ..	Rs. 2,90,194

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4¼ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

Yield in 1949 ..	Rs. 1,58,830
Yield in 1950 ..	Rs. 1,65,477

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2¼ per cent and is collected to compensate for the vast conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of the sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

632 *Qat Tax*

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Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 2,58,578.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 3,55,706.

[276] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 1,739.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

Yield in 1949	..	Rs. 86,260.
Yield in 1950	..	Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Re. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 647 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

504 The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet ; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels ; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size ; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are
647 connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line ; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The
502 Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master

647 502 and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

647 208 The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open spaces.

204 A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics. Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government intentions and achievements.

207 There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries. 203 A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main centres of population, is used for announcements of importance.

217 Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate.

208 647 The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

A
204

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden:

Official Gazette	English weekly.
Reuters Bulletin	English daily (Roneo).
Dikra	Arabic weekly.
Fatat al Jazirah	” ”
Nahda	” ”
Shabab	” ”

Chapter 6: Reading List

H
113 BELHAVEN, Master of., *The Kingdom of Melchior*. London, Murray, 1949.

A
113 BURCKHARDT, J. L., *Travels in Arabia*. 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.

BURY, G. W., *The Land of Uz*. London, Macmillan, 1911.

FORBES, H. O., *The Natural History of Saqotra and Abd-el-Kuri*. Liverpool 1903.

GOEPEL, J., *Guide to Aden Colony*. Aden, 1949.

HUNTER, F. M., *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia*. London, Trubner, 1877.

INGRAMS, W. H., *Arabia and the Isles*. London, Murray, 1942.

INGRAMS, Doreen A., *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate*. Aden, 1949.

MEULEN, D. VAN DER, *Hadramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled.*

MEULEN, D. VAN DER, *Aden to the Hadramaut*. London, Murray, 1947.

PHILBY, H. ST. J. B., *A pilgrim in Arabia*. London, Hale, 1946.

SCOTT, HUGH, *In the High Yemen*. London, Murray, 1942.

STARK, FREYA, *Seen in Hadramaut*. London, Murray, 1941.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office, London).

Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden. Cmd. 5222, 1936. Price 2d. (by post 3½d.)

A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadramaut, by W. H. INGRAMS. Colonial No. 123, 1936. Price 3s. 0d. (by post 3s. 2d.)

A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9d. (by post 10½d.)

Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories, 1948. Price 2s. 0d. (by post 2s. 2d.)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

(Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, H
4, Millbank, London, S.W.1). 113

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 per year (includes legal A
supplements). 113

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

General Map of the Colony of Aden (Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet). Rs. 5.

Report on Social Conditions and Welfare Services, by M. H. KHALIFA.

Annual Departmental Reports : Agriculture (Aden Protectorate); Audit; Education; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; Financial; Medical and Sanitary; Police; Prison; Trade and Navigation; Veterinary; Aden Port Trust (Published by the Aden Port Trust).

APPENDIX

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

643

The Governor
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney General
The Financial Secretary
E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
J. Goepel
T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

646

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney-General
The Financial Secretary

Official Members

E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.; M.D.
J. Goepel
H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.
A. M. Dibble, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali
Seyid Abdu Ghanem
Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw, O.B.E.
Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah
J. R. Kynaston, O.B.E.
S. M. Banin

Membership as at 31st December, 1950.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1: General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

THE poor rainfall of 1948 was repeated in 1949; but the rains of 1950 [132] were in almost all areas exceptionally good and the economic situation is generally better than it has been for a long period. The new forms of 643 administration in Shaib and Beihan progressed slowly but satisfactorily and up to the end of the period the political situation was generally improved, especially in Lower Yafa'i, where more friendly relations were restored between Government and the Sultan. At the very end of the period, on Christmas Eve, the attempted assassination of the British Agent in Shairi country in the Amiri State made a punitive expedition necessary; but order was being restored by the end of 1950.

In August, 1949, Yemeni troops began to build a fort on Protectorate soil near Najd Marqad in Beihan State. It was eventually found necessary to destroy this fort by air action. This serious incident resulted in an Anglo-Yemeni conference in London in the autumn of 1950 for the purpose of discussing a means of finally clearing away points of misunderstanding between the two Governments.

A number of clashes made it necessary to re-enter the northern part of the lower Aulaqi State. Order was restored by the end of 1950 with a show of force but no actual fighting.

It is hoped that the erection of a fort, now completed, on the main road will put a final stop to trade route incidents in Qutebi country.

A large number of Jews passed through the Protectorate on their [167] way to Aden to be flown to Israel. This operation passed off without a single incident in which a Jew suffered any physical harm.

The development of the Abyan scheme greatly raised the revenues of the Fadhli and Lower Yafa'i states and social services are improving as a result.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

Political

The settlement of the Qu'aiti-Kathiri boundary dispute and the 631 general prevalence of peace in tribal areas and throughout the country allowed efforts to be concentrated on development of agriculture and improvement of the administrative machinery.

More responsibility was given to Naibs (local Arab District Com-

631 missioners) and Qaims (Assistant District Commissioners) of the provinces and districts. Naibs were provided with motor vehicles to increase their mobility. An annual conference of all Quaiti, Kathiri and Wahidi Naibs and Qaims has been instituted, at which lectures and practical demonstrations in all administrative subjects are given by local experts.

631
621 Another significant step towards devolution of duties on to Naibs and Qaims has been the setting-up of village councils under their direction and supervision. The activities of these councils include village welfare, hygiene, sanitation, increase of food production, etc. The Sultan of Qu'aiti State has also nominated a Municipal Council for Mukalla.

643
631 The period under review was also notable for increased co-operation in administrative affairs between Qu'aiti and Kathiri and for the settlement of problems common to these two States. The Qu'aiti and Kathiri State Secretaries and senior officials met several times during 1949 and 1950 and joint decisions were taken on such matters as local import and export taxes, development tax on date-bearing palms, postal affairs, remittances from abroad, famine relief and prevention, and unification of vehicle licences.

[665]
578 With the retirement of Sheikh Seif bin Ali Elbually, C.B.E., from the post of State Secretary to the Qu'aiti Government, in December, 1950, and the appointment of Sheikh Qaddal Sa'id El Qaddal Pasha, M.B.E., formerly Qu'aiti Director of Education who is a Sudanese, as his successor, the so-called Nationalist Party, whose membership does not extend beyond Mukalla Town, seized the opportunity to foment serious rioting, in the quelling of which 16 persons were killed and 24 wounded. Suitable sentences were dealt out to the ringleaders by the Special Court set up by the Sultan to try the offenders. The new State Secretary has been warmly welcomed into the office by all the responsible citizens and officials of the Qu'aiti State in Mukalla and throughout the Provinces.

643 The Kathiri Sultan Ja'far bin Mansur bin Ghalib died on 24th April, 1949, and was succeeded by his nephew Sultan Hussein bin Ali bin Mansur al Kathiri, who was recognised by His Majesty's Government as Treaty Sultan on 22nd May, 1950.

671 During 1950 codified criminal law based on Sharia was introduced in the Qu'aiti State.

Beduin Affairs

631
721 *Wahidi Area.* As a result of the operations against the Khadim of Mithaf and the Al Adhm Tribe in January and February, 1950, the whole Dhiyeibi area came under the Sultan of Balhaf and security posts were established on the western border of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

In July, 1950, a successful operation was undertaken against Al Ba Dukhn for breach of the peace and the tribe was brought under complete control

712 *Northern Area.* In 1950 the desert posts were completed at Minwakh, Zimakh and Al Hajr, thus linking up the northern fort system with Al Abr and Asakir, and controlling all the important water points in the area. Since the establishment of these forts there has been no raiding at all in this area, or by tribes of this area upon other tribes.

631 *Eastern Areas.* After the settlement with the Menahil in 1948 this area remained quiet, and the Mukalla Regular Army fort at Som is now accepted by the tribes of the area. Recently the Naib of Shibam met the Muqaddam of the Menahil at Elinat. This went far to heal the breach between them and Government dating from 1947 when the tribe rose and attacked Government posts.

648 *Mahra—Socotra.* The Resident Adviser paid two visits to Socotra during 1949-50, one by sea and the other by air. Among subjects discussed with the Sultan were reports of famine conditions on the Island. The Resident Adviser strongly urged the Sultan to spend more time on the mainland, and agreed to arrange a meeting later in 1951 between the Qu'aiti and the Mahra to settle a frontier dispute at Museina. The Fisheries Officer visited the Mahra coast to study fishing conditions there.

General

731 As a result of the famine in 1949, there has been a notable decrease in the numbers of camels and goats, and as a result of delayed rains in Socotra the people there have suffered a similar loss. However, 1950 was a good year for the beduin, and more young camels are to be seen load-carrying now.

691 One of the chief complaints by the Bedu has been the delay caused by magistrates when judging Bedu cases. This matter has been investigated and is being put right.

664
619 Very recently a number of chiefs from the western tribes held a meeting and put in a joint petition to Government. The three points of the petition were (*a*) a complaint against the arms-carrying ban in Wadi Du'an; (*b*) a complaint against truck owners carrying loads which are forbidden by Government's agreement with the Bedu; and (*c*) a request for some of their old customs to be recognised. But so firmly is the peace now established that troublesome elements who attempted to support these demands by force were overruled by the majority. The Government is taking suitable action in this matter.

648 On 25th August, 1949, Colonel J. E. H. Boustead, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., assumed the appointment of British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Resident Adviser to the Hadhramaut States and to the Wahidi State of Balhaf.

000 A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes is given on p. 6.

Chapter 2: Population

161 The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. All the Jews
167 in Wahidi State emigrated to Israel in 1950, and there are now no Jews in the Eastern Protectorate.

Chapter 3: Occupations and Wages

463 By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

465 Wages vary greatly, generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½. Working hours vary considerably: from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably fewer from November to March.
467 There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

Chapter 4: Public Finance and Taxation

652 The following is a summary of the Western Aden Protectorate's expenditure for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51:

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	1949–50 £	1950–51 £
Staff and Miscellaneous	45,313	64,026
Government Guards (includes Wireless Telegraphy establishment)	60,754	75,051
Subsidies to local forces	5,257	3,638
Medical	6,964	7,005
Education	3,030	3,926
Aden Protectorate College	3,614	3,681
Agriculture	10,245	11,172
	135,177	168,499

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

652

Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Western Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1949–50		1950–51	
	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fadhli State ..	2,61,190	2,60,172	4,17,697	4,25,960
Lower Yafa'i State	42,320	57,870	1,44,640	1,65,410
Dathina	75,760	62,984	1,73,990	1,73,730
Lower Aulaqi ..	43,000	42,895	45,030	49,315
Amiri			M.T. $49,795	M.T. $40,845

The following is a summary of the Eastern Aden Protectorate's expenditure for the year 1949–50 :

	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	23,265
Hadhrami Beduin Legion	22,072
Subsidies to local Forces	7,820
Education	4,693
Medical	1,068
Agriculture	50
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies	720
Relief Measures	343
TOTAL ..	£60,031

Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1949–50	
	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti) ..	27,50,078	24,70,834
Kathiri (Sai'un)	3,00,680	2,84,260
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bir Ali) ..	1,02,448	75,850

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Rs.	as.	p.
Investments Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti)	10,51,784	12	0
Debts (H.M.G. Loans)	22,783	7	0
Investments Kathiri (Sai'un) Government	16,557	6	0
Debts (H.M.G. Loans)	21,246	12	0
Investments Wahidi Government (Balhaf and Bir Ali)	68,898	7	0

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

436 In the Protectorate rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the
652 currency used. The devaluation of the rupee caused a sudden rise of the M.T. dollar to Rs. 2/8/0 followed by a slower rise, which is still going on. At the end of 1950 it had risen to just over Rs. 3.

453 There are no banks in the Protectorate.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land from the town of Aden.

Principal imports and exports which passed through the Mukalla Customs for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1950 were as follows:

IMPORTS

	Quantity		*Value* Rs.
Wheat	cwt.	5,296	1,37,700
Millet, Yemeni	,,	2,393	47,860
,, other sorts	,,	80,933	1,74,060
Maize	,,	9,101	1,45,620
Flour, wheat	,,	21,250	6,80,000
Rice, all sorts	,,	62,051	29,78,450
Other Grains	,,	3,154	1,26,160
Dates, Busrah	,,	31,290	58,40,800
,, other sorts	,,	3,245	64,900
Sugar, refined	,,	20,732	10,36,600
,, other sorts	,,	1,505	97,830
Joggery—Mollasses	,,	3,272	1,30,880
Sim Sim	,,	7,670	10,73,800
Tea	lb.	125,547	3,76,640
Coffee	cwt.	5,131	2,46,340
Sheep and Goats			1,91,350
Ghee (clarified butter) ..	cwt.	2,438	4,87,600
Oil, all sorts	,,	5,185	6,22,200
Kerosene and Petrol	gal.	286,764	4,30,150
Spices			9,14,800
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey Sheetings	yards	548,169	5,48,170
Cotton pce./goods, other sorts			6,99,270
Cotton twist			1,49,400
Cigarettes and Tobacco ..			2,63,340
Wool and Timber			1,88,510
Miscellaneous			39,05,550
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS ..			Rs. 1,78,67,260

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

EXPORTS 439

		Quantity	Value Rs.
Tobacco, native	cwt.	22,341	23,59,700
Honey, in combs	lb.	15,348	61,390
Honey, cleaned	„	2,160	7,560
Dates, local	cwt.	299	7,530
Lime	„	8,643	43,220
Sheep and Goat skins ..	scores	326	1,140
Lemons, dried	cwt.	651	37,070
Fish oil	gal.	2,924	7,310
Miscellaneous			2,48,920
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS ..		Rs.	27,73,840

Chapter 7; Production

AGRICULTURE

241

Principal Products

Western Aden Protectorate

	Acres	Tons
Sorghum Millet	62,000	12,400
Bullrush Millet and other small Millets..	9,500	1,900
Wheat	1,500	750 *a*,
Barley	4,500	3,000 *a*.
Sesame	8,500	850

Eastern Aden Protectorate

	Acres	Tons
Sorghum Millet	20,000	4,000
Bullrush Millet and other small Millets..	2,000	400
Wheat	2,000	1,000 *a*.
Date palms..	10,000	3,500

(*a*)—Crops sown in previous year, harvested in 1949.

Estimate of the Numbers of Principal Classes of Livestock 231

Western Aden Protectorate		*Eastern Aden Protectorate*	
Camels	30,000	Camels	40,000
Cattle	50,000	Cattle	7,000
Goats	400,000	Goats	250,000
Sheep	100,000	Sheep	30,000
Donkeys	3,500	Donkeys	3,000

The year 1949 opened with drought conditions in almost all districts, but early Saif rains, followed by good late Saif and good Kharif rains, and an exceptional fall of rain in the early part of the winter combined 132

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-58) 1951 MMl Aden
Hadhramaut 6002

132 to make it one of the most favourable for many years. The rains of November and December were judged to have been the heaviest seen for thirty years.

731 Unfortunately the cultivator was in many areas, particularly the eastern districts, unable to make full use of these favourable conditions. This was the result of the bad season of 1948 which had caused famine in the Wadis 'Amd and Rakhya of the Hadhramaut, and continued to cause famine for the first four months of 1949. Famine relief and rehabilitation measures were largely responsible for getting farmers in these western Hadhramaut districts back to work, and by the end of the year there was little indication that a famine had existed in the early months of the year. In the Hadhramaut important famine relief and famine prevention measures were adopted; of outstanding importance was the introduction of a pump scheme financed by the States, and by the end of the year considerable progress had been made with this scheme. Conditions were severe in the 'Aulaqi districts of the Western Protectorate, but other districts, notably Abyan, had surplus grain stocks, and the districts which were short were able to draw on these supplies and move them, mainly by camel transport, to where needed.

653
248 The year 1949 saw great expansion in the Abyan scheme; offices and staff buildings were built, supplies were accumulated, and important irrigation work was extended, particularly in the region of the Wadi Hassan. The year saw the emergence of Abyan as a successful producer of long staple cotton, and the harvest from some 82 acres (which averaged 1,750 lb. of seed cotton to the acre) was ginned on a roller gin in Abyan, pressed on a hand press in Aden, and exported to Liverpool for sale to the Raw Cotton Commission. Planting for the 1949-50 crop was extended to over 1,000 acres.

Rainfall, Crop and Livestock Conditions

132
731 *Saif Rains Season.* An abundant Saif rain was received in almost all districts of the Protectorate in 1949. In parts of the Eastern Protectorate the rains came late, but were heavy; and in the Hadhramaut considerable destruction was caused to irrigation works from the resulting floods. The great Naqra Dam, which had stood successfully for the previous two flood seasons, received the full weight of the combined floods of the Wadi 'Idim and Wadi Ser and was breached owing to a blow-up of the apron caused by excessive up-stream pressure.

241 The Saif rains were badly needed. They gave the cultivator, hard pressed through the previous bad season, a chance to grow grain and fodder crops with which to build up his condition in readiness for cultivation in the Kharif season.

132 *Kharif Rains Season.* Rain followed close on the finish of the Saif, and in almost all districts the rainfall was sufficient for the needs of the cultivator. In November, 1949, the Protectorate was blessed with that rare visitation, a general winter rainfall, which fell with exceptional heaviness, particularly in the north-eastern areas from Beihan across

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

to the Hadhramaut. This winter rainfall enormously improved the range conditions over the mountain areas of the Protectorate and produced exceptionally good pasturage for the desert tribes in the north-east. 132

Large acreages of winter cereals and fodder crops were grown. The year finished with the whole of the Protectorate in good condition. 241

Livestock started the year in many areas in a starved condition, and in the east with their numbers greatly reduced. At the end of 1949 their condition was restored, but numbers, particularly of small stock, were low. 231

Plant Pests and Diseases

As a result of the favourable rains and the continuance of sorghum cultivation through the Saif season, to the flood crop of the Kharif, and into the lift irrigated crops planted in autumn, 1949, there was a serious increase in the stalk borer population, and an estimated loss of up to 50 per cent of the crop resulted in the Hadhramaut lift irrigated areas. 731 242

Animal Health

No outbreak of rinderpest or other serious animal disease was recorded during 1949. 731

Market Conditions

With the devaluation of the pound the value of the Maria Theresa dollar rose nearly 30 per cent in relation to rupee currency. Produce prices remained high until autumn, 1949, when a sharp drop occurred in many districts following the good harvests. Sorghum grain on the Aden market averaged about £35 per ton throughout 1949. 455 455

Demonstration and Experiment

A field trial with X1730A cotton grown from Abyan raised seed was very successful in 1949; some 1,750 lbs. of seed cotton per acre was obtained from scattered plots totalling 82 acres which had received one watering only before planting. The crop was planted in the months of September and October, and grew rapidly. In some fields plants reached a height of over 6 feet and carried an enormous crop. No important pests or diseases were seen. 242

The crop was classified by the Chief Classifier of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate, who was flown over for the purpose; he placed about half the crop in grades 3 and 4, and the balance in grades 5 and 6, basing his classification on Sudan Gezira standard for L type cottons. The graded crop was sold to the Raw Cotton Commission.

Varieties of cane, introduced in small quantities from Mauritius in the previous season, were cut in September, 1949, and planted out in observation plots.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MMa

Plant Introductions

137 Sann hemp and Dolichos beans were introduced from the Sudan.
242 Tepary beans, bunch-type groundnuts, and velvet beans were introduced
from Uganda. These new introductions were planted in observation
plots in the Abyan district.

The introduction of deciduous fruits and of citrus for planting in the Audhali Sultanate continued.

Development Schemes

654 *The Avyan Board.* During 1949 the scheme, now furnished with sufficient capital to embark on its work as a proving scheme, developed at a satisfactory rate in all fields where adequate staff, machinery, and materials could be mustered.

406 A rebuilt D.7 Caterpillar tractor complete with bulldozer and carry-
all scraper, and three D.4 Caterpillars, one with bulldozer attachment,
654 were obtained through the Crown Agents. These rebuilt tractors were
332 delivered without any spares and gave a certain amount of trouble, but
were responsible, together with a D.6 Caterpillar already in the hands
of the Board, for great progress in irrigation construction.

Important extensions were made to the Ba Tes and Na'aza systems, while two new diversion systems were opened on the Wadi Hassan.

The tractors were generally worked as a fleet, with a mass of ox power owned or hired by the Board. Often 200 yokes of oxen—each with a scraper attached and each yoke with its driver/scraper operator in attendance—worked alongside the tractors. These were used for ripping and drawing masses of earth close to the dykes, which were then finished off by the oxen.

The value of the D.7 was judged to be equal to 150 to 200 yokes of oxen in earth-moving capacity, but for finishing off work and consolidation the use of oxen has been found to pay. Earth-moving costs have been low, and on short hauls of work of moderate height costs have not exceeded 6 annas per cubic metre.

654 Survey work has accelerated and a staff of 6 surveyors was at work in the field at the end of 1949.

A great deal of the Board's effort was devoted to the construction of offices, workshops and staff houses. At the end of 1949 substantial progress had been made and building, apart from some additions to staff houses and a projected pilot ginnery, had been completed.

The Board staff was increased considerably. On irrigation matters the Board continued to receive advice from Mr. N. Simansky, Irrigation Adviser to the Government of Jordan, who visited Abyan twice during the year. In September the staff was strengthened by the addition of an Irrigation Engineer, Mr. Douglas Hall, who joined the Board as Chief Engineer. In November Mr. B. May joined the Board on secondment, as Chief Accountant, the office having remained vacant since the resignation of the first Accountant Officer at the end of March. These two appointments were long overdue, and serious arrears of work had to be faced by both officers on taking up their appointments. In the

1: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MD41 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

accounts section the position was particularly serious; but equally 654
important was the lack of essential hydrological data on such matters
as river discharges, the availability of suitable storage sites, studies
on percolation and so on. Without such information progress must
be delayed.

As mentioned earlier, the X1730A type of cotton planted on 248
82 acres in 1948, proved a great success. The crop was ginned and 242
marketed by the Board, and arrangements with cultivators for the 654
new season's planting resulted in an extension of the acreage to 1,097
acres. At the end of 1949 the crop showed great promise, and in many
areas appeared even better than the previous year's crop.

Grain, oil-seed and fodder production was satisfactory, though grain yields were reduced in many areas through double-cropping the land with a sorghum fodder crop in the Saif season and then a grain crop in the Kharif.

A great deal of the land in Abyan which has been well irrigated 654
for the past five years is now becoming heavily infested with weeds, 137
mainly the weed grass *Desmostachya bipinnata*. The introduction of 242
cotton as a cleaning crop and the "drying up" and resting with or
without cultivation, of these heavily infested lands is now recognised as
an urgent matter. In order to tackle the weed problem the Board
increased its tractor strength by the purchase of three Fowler Diesel
crawler tractors in the last quarter of 1949.

Another problem which came to notice towards the end of 1949 133
was the rapid rise in the height of the water table in certain areas. The 242
area involved does not exceed 300 acres, but already in this area (where
in places the water table has risen to within six feet of the surface)
salts are appearing in the upper layers of the soil, and vegetation,
particularly in the seedling stage, has been affected. It was noticed
that cotton, once established, flourished and appeared exceedingly
healthy on these salt-impregnated soils.

Anti-Famine Measures

In the first four-and-a-half months of 1949 until general rains fell 731
over the Eastern Protectorate, famine again threatened human life in
the Hadhramaut. Relief measures were introduced, as in the previous
famine, but this time so promptly that practically no deaths from
famine occurred. Again aircraft of the Royal Air Force came to the
rescue and dropped grain supplies to the worst affected areas. Large
quantities of grain were moved inland by motor transport and any
camel transport that could be mustered; at the same time large numbers
of the destitute, particularly women and children, were brought down
or walked down to the coastal towns, where they were accommodated
in refugee camps and fed. To employ labour on relief works an extensive [653]
programme of road construction, and irrigation repair works and new
construction was undertaken.

When rain fell, it was again found necessary to issue loans to

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

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731 cultivators to get them back to their villages and re-establish them in time to sow their crops.

The famine of 1948–49 struck the western districts of Hadhramaut, where the situation was complicated by the dependence of these districts on rain and run-off water and flow irrigation from the wadis for crop production, and where large sections of the population relied on remittances from Hyderabad, which had been absorbed into the Indian Union, and from which transfers of currency had become difficult. Finally the repatriation of several thousand Southern Arabians, many of them from the tribes most seriously affected by the famine, brought further hardship.

Little could be done to improve agricultural conditions rapidly in these western areas of the Hadhramaut. It was therefore necessary to look to the lower areas of the main wadi where water is obtainable at easy levels, and farming can be secured by permanent irrigation.

Animal power for use on lift irrigation, and dependent on fodder crops cheaply produced only from the flood-irrigated areas, was now judged to have reached its maximum use. The Famine Relief Commissioner—in this case the Acting Resident Adviser—was advised that a large-scale pump scheme, using diesel-engined units, was the only measure which appeared to show promise of quick improvement in food production. The Commissioner and the States accepted this advice in detail and made important decisions in council which were framed to abolish all taxes on diesel engine and pumps for use on irrigation work, and on diesel oil (gas oil), and to purchase and supply cultivators with machinery for cash or for deferred payments.

731 489 The States further caused revision of an important agreement with Beduin tribes regarding the transport of fuel. In the past all trade goods, including petrol, kerosene oil, and lubricating oil, had been carried by camel caravans owned by Beduin tribes occupying the country between the coastal plain and the great wadis of the interior. With the opening of the road to the interior some fourteen years ago it was agreed that motor transport should carry only passengers and small quantities of personal luggage. In the present emergency the Beduin leaders were told of the need for motor transport to carry diesel oil for a famine relief scheme and were shown that the normal system of supplying diesel oil was in 44-gallon drums which have to be broken and repacked in drums of a size convenient for camel transport. The Beduins agreed to waive their rights, and so, for the first time in Hadhramaut history, a truly mechanised scheme, independent of the camel caravans—which are entirely dependent on fodder grazing and water supplies, which may fail in a drought—was evolved.

653 406 312 It was decided to spend up to £36,000 on a pump scheme. The Famine Relief Commission, acting on behalf of the States, arranged to purchase the machinery and to sell outright for cash or on a deferred payment system, in which case 25 per cent was added to the price for repayment over a four-year period. Speed was essential, and quotations and prices were examined for nearly every type of diesel-engined

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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pumping unit in the 5-horse-power to 7½-horse-power range. Quotations for the better known slow-running machines had, unfortunately, to be ruled out because of the long period required for delivery, usually six months to two years. High speed engines could, however, be secured and an order was accordingly placed with a well-known firm of irrigation equipment manufacturers. From this firm 60 7½-horse-power and 60 5-horse-power units were obtained, together with piping and fittings. Owing to steel shortages, only rubber piping for delivery lines and armoured hose for suction lines could be obtained.

By the end of 1949 80 per cent of the direct coupled machinery had been allocated and most of it was in use, while the belt-driven machinery was on hand and awaiting accessories and locally-made fittings, such as bed plates and water tanks.

A difficulty which became apparent early on in the scheme was the reluctance of local agents in Aden—who had sold the machinery to the Hadhramaut States—to appoint efficient sub-agents in the Hadhramaut, who would provide servicing facilities and supply spare parts promptly. By the end of 1949 the Famine Relief Commission was employing a mechanic to inspect and service pumps operating in the scheme. Further unexpected difficulties arose because no spare parts had arrived in the Hadhramaut by the end of 1949 and it had become necessary to "cannibalise" seven of the 7½-horse-power engines and one 5-horse-power engine, in order to secure the spare parts required. In spite of these difficulties, there was definite progress, particularly among the more industrious cultivators who were able to equip their wells in readiness for the winter wheat season. Among the better farmers a 5-horse-power unit was made to water 5 acres of crops, while 7½-horse-power unit would do 7½ to 8 acres.

In 1950, in order to cope with repairs and servicing, the Quaiti and Kathiri States contributed to a pump scheme which included a workshop under European management and mechanics to service the pumps in the field. The workshop held adequate spares for the machines imported by Government, and the scheme benefited by the visits of engineers from several British manufacturers of pumping units.

By the end of 1950 no fewer than 280 diesel-driven units, Government sponsored or privately owned, were operating in the Hadhramaut.

A major drive in the construction of dams and deflectors was begun late in 1949 and continued during 1950. Lujnas (local councils) were formed to finance and administer the construction of dams at such places as Muthawwar Du'an, Soran, Dhahban, Jahail, Bin Saheil, Al Koda, Khushm Assawahili, Ad Dhib, etc.

Works on the Nuqra dam, which is being constructed as a permanent cement erection financed from Colonial Development and Welfare grants, made tremendous progress during 1950.

In May, 1950 too, a Fowler diesel tractor with the bulldozer attachment was imported into the Hadhramaut to assist with the work of building earth banks.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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311 471 Inhabitants of Wadi Du'an, an area with an ever-present threat of famine, were persuaded to purchase some of the large tracts of good arable land and shallow wells lying fallow and idle in the main Wadi Hadhramaut in the hope that they will gradually move from their over-populated wadi. Three companies were formed by Duanis, with a capital of well over Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose of cultivating hitherto dead lands at Dar-Assab, Aqad and the area at Hautat Ahmed bin Zein in the main wadi, while Du'an merchants began to take an interest in existing date palm groves in the area. The local States were empowered to allot dead lands to farmers if the owners failed to cultivate them.

An agricultural syndicate formed to develop the Meifa area of Wadi Hajr with a capital of Rs. 4,00,000 has been active during 1950. The planting of date palms in the area has started and the syndicate [164] allotted lands and gave advances to some 240 Subians—but up to now there is some reluctance on the part of agriculturists from other areas to settle down and work in Meifa owing to the prevalence of malaria there.

In November, 1950, two windmills were imported for experimental use in irrigation, one being installed at Buweish in the coastal area, the other being sent to Sai'un.

Co-operation

474 The Beihan Farmers' Association had a difficult year. A large proportion of the barley crop had been sown early and, in January and February, frost damaged the heading crop, seriously reducing yield and quality. As a result the Association deferred collection of up to 50 per cent of the outstanding loans which were carried over to the Saif and Kharif crops and to the winter crop of the 1949-50 season. Excellent conditions at the end of the year gave the Association full confidence in its operations.

The credit facilities for seed and cash given by the Association enabled the cultivators to carry on without much recourse to merchants and moneylenders.

FISHERIES

228 The Fishery Department did not begin work on a permanent basis until the end of 1949. During 1950 activity has been mostly exploratory. Unfortunately, winch trouble in the fishery vessel severely limited the amount and nature of the trial fishing that could be done, but practically every fishing village in both Protectorates was visited, and also the islands of Kamaran in the Red Sea and Kuria Muria, 700 miles east of Aden off the Muscat coast. The information obtained about the fishing population and its activities forms a valuable basis for development plans.

In general, the observations made in the 1948 report still hold good. The winter sardine seasons of 1949–50 and 1950–51 have, unfortunately, been little better than 1948–49. There has been a definite but slight improvement, but catches of sardines and their attendant predators are

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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still far below anything within living memory prior to 1948–49. In 228
consequence there has been no surplus for export from the Qu'aiti
coast, the Qu'aiti merchants having had, in fact, to import much of the
small surplus from the Mahra coast for consumption inland.

Six fishery statistical posts have been established on the Qu'aiti
coast in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and three in the Abyan area of
the Western Aden Protectorate. They are financed by His Majesty's
Government through the Fishery Department, but are administered
by the states in which they are situated.

Because of the poor fishing seasons plans for promoting the export 228
trade have been postponed. Preliminary trials are in hand for salt- 258
curing sardines on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast, to provide
a cheap protein food for the agricultural labourers in the Wadi Hadhra- 262
maut and the Abyan area. The first small batches of fish were very well
received. Now larger quantities are being tested for keeping qualities,
as the most acute shortage of cured fish occurs during the summer
when no sardines are being caught. At present the poorest people eat
the dirty and rancid sun-dried sardines in the wadi and semi-putrid
small fishes in Abyan.

A scheme is in preparation at Shihr, on the Qu'aiti coast, for 501
mechanising the local fishing sambuks with outboard motors. These 228
craft are sewn together with coir twine and are too flexible to take a
normal inboard installation, but by fitting a flat hog in place of the keel, 654
it is possible to ship an outboard motor through a trunk. The Qu'aiti
State has financed a loan to a selected fisherman with which he will
purchase the first sambuk and outboard. The sambuk is now being
altered under Fishery Department supervision, and the Aden agents
have the engine waiting.

An interesting development on the Qu'aiti coast is the building at 255
Mukalla, for a local merchant, by Italian engineers and technicians, of
a cannery with a capacity of from 500 to 1,500 yellow-fin tunny per day. 228
This merchant has also recently brought an 80-ft. diesel-engined fishing
vessel from Italy as well as two small motor launches. The cannery is
in operation and samples opened have proved to be excellent. It is to
be hoped that the project succeeds, as it is not only a bold step deserving
of success as such, but also a source of local employment and of exports,
both of which are needed in that area.

Chapter 8: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

Education in common with other services is under the immediate 871
general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Depart-
ment of Education gives such advice and assistance as is required, and
co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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871 the whole territory. A full-time European Education Officer is responsible for educational work in the Western Aden Protectorate.

Policy

658 The general educational policy in the Protectorate has been to build up self-supporting state departments of education as the states become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger states, intermediate or secondary schools.

Primary Education

872 Apart from the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs in Aden, and the Hadhrami Beduin Legion Boys' School near Mukalla, both of which are maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, there are 74 primary boys' schools, varying in standard from the small Quranic schools to those of full primary status. About half of these receive help from His Majesty's Government in the payment of teachers' salaries and the supply of school materials.

The Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs

One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorate is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. This school was founded in 1935, and has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher training abroad. Since, however it is too small to be run either economically or with the full development of activities which it should contain, it is being allowed to become defunct as the new primary schools in the Protectorate reach the required level. The number of boys are 33 at present and it is planned to close it altogether within the next two years.

Post-Primary Education

There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The one at Lahej has six post-primary standards and has a number of Egyptian teachers on the staff. The other at Gheil ba Wazir near Mukalla, in the Eastern Protectorate, was opened in 1944 and now has five post-primary standards. There are 413 pupils and a staff of 24 including a number of Sudanese. Extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a very high degree in this school.

A new junior secondary school was completed at Gheil ba Wazir in September, 1950. It is going to prepare boys for the local government administrative service, for the police and for the Army. The period of the curriculum will be two years. Fifteen students were selected from those who had obtained intermediate school certificates for entry to the new school.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMJ1 Aden

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Secondary and Higher Education

There is no higher education and there is no likelihood of full secondary education for some years to come, but there is one teacher-training college at Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate. The new Aden College which is under construction in Sheikh Othman will provide full secondary education for Protectorate as well as Colony boys, having boarding facilities for the former. Teacher training will be an important part of its work. In the meantime it is necessary to send abroad selected scholars who have reached the required standard. There are at present 10 boys on scholarships in the Sudan, one of whom is at Gordon Memorial College, as well as some 20 boys from the Eastern Protectorate attending schools in Egypt, Iraq and Syria. 873

Buildings

The scheme for the building of some 11 primary schools in the Western Protectorate from the £16,000 Colonial Development and Welfare grant has been going ahead. There are now eight new schools and six more are nearing completion. 346

The building of new schools with Colonial Development and Welfare grants went on apace in the Eastern Protectorate. A new primary school at Hajr (Meifa) was completed, while the new Sai'un boys' school was almost ready at the end of 1950. The junior secondary school was completed at Gheil ba Wazir. New schools are being built at Shibam and Haura.

Female Education

There are eight primary schools for girls in the Protectorate with an attendance of just over 800 and a staff of 31. Of these one is in the Western Protectorate, the remainder in the Eastern. The school in the Western Protectorate was opened at Zinjibar in 1949, and marks a great advance in this territory where there was previously no education for girls. 872

Literacy

Measures to deal with adult illiteracy are extremely meagre. In the Eastern Protectorate they are confined to eleven classes which are conducted for members of the Quaiti State Forces and two for inmates of the Mukalla prison. 212 871

It is impossible to estimate the number of literates turned out by the small independent Quranic schools which exist throughout the Protectorates. The number of pupils attending schools supervised by Government or local government authorities was in the region of 6,500 in 1950; in 1939 it was not more than 100.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on education in the financial year 1949–50 was in the region of £28,937 comprising: 658 871

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden
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658	His Majesty's Government	11,337
871	C.D.W. Schemes (including Scholarships) ..	2,833
	Quaiti State	21,111
	Kathiri State	1,313
	Western Protectorate States (exclusive of Abdali, Audhali and Beihan territories of which figures are not known	2,343
	TOTAL ..	£38,937

Thus though educational provision in the Protectorates is still meagre, there has been steady development over the last few years. It is only fair to point out that until 1937, with the exception of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs started in 1935, there was no Government provision or supervision of education in the Protectorates. It would not be true to say that there was no education in the Protectorates before that time; it existed rather haphazardly, maintained by private individual trusts and associations and by a few local chiefs; but its bias was almost always entirely religious, just as the mosque was nearly always the village school, and the Imam of the mosque the village schoolmaster.

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In the part of the Eastern Protectorate loosely called the Hadhramaut, and particularly in the towns of Sai'un and Tarim, this traditional religious education reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago. It produced a body of men drawn mainly from the Seiyid classes, who were well read in Quranic studies, Sharia law and in the Arabic language. These men travelled widely in surrounding countries, spreading Islamic culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

No parallel cultural or social development occurred in the recent past in the other areas of the Eastern Protectorate or in the Western Protectorate. Any development of education initiated by Government had therefore to contend with two different problems. On the one hand, there was in the Hadhramaut an appreciable number of cultured people who might become teachers after a short time of training, but in whom this advantage was offset by a tendency towards religious fanaticism and obscurantism. On the other hand, in the rest of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate and there was thus no immediate supply of potential teachers. This deficiency of trained teachers remains the biggest problem in Protectorate education today.

871 Some detailed information which is available on education in the Eastern Protectorate is given below.

Eastern Aden Protectorate

An educational event of significance and interest was the return visit to the Protectorate in May, 1950, of Mr. V. L. Griffiths of the Sudan Ministry of Education. Mr. Griffiths was the planner and architect of education in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, having drawn

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up the blueprint of its educational policy and method twelve years ago. As a result of his visit he was able to submit a valuable, encouraging and practical report, reviewing educational progress in the Hadhramaut over the past decade and giving guidance for the next ten years. 871

On 15th January, 1949, a Teachers' Training College was opened at Gheil ba Wazir. 874

The Kathiri State Education Officer completed a six months' training course at Mukalla and Gheil ba Wazir in September, 1949, and returned to Sai'un to take up his duties.

A new religious institute for training Qadhis was opened at Gheil ba Wazir at the end of October, 1949, the principal for which was appointed from the Sudan. Half the cost of the building was met from public funds and half from public subscription.

After consultation with the local people new schools were opened at Qaidoon, 'Amd, Hajrein and Lajrat in the Du'an Province. 871

Advances were made during 1950 in female education. The Director of Education, Mukalla Government, visited Gheil ba Wazir and Shihr Province during April, 1950, to gauge public reaction to the proposal to set up girls' schools. The scheme met with a favourable reception and it was agreed to set up girls' schools in Gheil, Shihr and Dis.

Furthermore, in December, 1950, a Government girls' school was established in Sai'un, two female teachers being provided by the thriving Beduin Girls' School at Dis. There are also four non-government girls' schools in the Kathiri State with 651 students and 23 teachers.

In September, 1950, the headmistress of the Mukalla Girls' School inspected the girls' school at Gheil ba Wazir and submitted a report of her findings to the Mukalla Education Department. This visit, the first of its kind in the Protectorate is symptomatic of the new enlightened spirit in the Hadhramaut in regard to female education.

During October, 1950, it was found possible to select four pupils from Gheil ba Wazir for employment as irrigation pump apprentices, while one pupil from the Beduin Boys' School at Dis was appointed to the Mukalla secretariat for training as a tribal court clerk.

It was agreed, subject to approval to the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D806 being received, to send nine Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Wahidi students for periods varying from six to 10 years, to Hantub Secondary School, Bakht-er-Rudha and the Gordon Memorial College in the Sudan. The Sudan Government has agreed to receive these pupils.

Hadhrami scholars continue to do well abroad. In 1949, three students returned from the Sudan after doing the full Bakht-er-Rudha course and took up appointments as primary school teachers. One student gained a first-class school certificate and passed into the Gordon Memorial College, and another at Bin Khaldun school in Syria was placed first out of a class of 150 pupils in sixteen subjects.

The beginning of 1950 saw the return of another Hadhrami pupil from Hantub Secondary School in the Sudan, where he had been sent

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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871 under the auspices of the British Council. At the end of 1950 five Hadhrami students at Bin Khaldun School in Syria gained the first five places in the final class results for the year.

Twenty-two Qu'aiti pupils are now studying outside the Hadhramaut, nine being in the Sudan, five in Syria, four in Egypt and four in Iraq. The scholars in the Sudan are being financed by the Qu'aiti Government, while the remainder are being paid for from the Mukalla Charitable Fund. There are seven Kathiri students abroad, two being in Iraq, and five in Syria. Two of these students are being financed by their parents, while the rest are supported by the Tarim Brotherhood.

HEALTH

Western Aden Protectorate

744 Two outstanding developments have characterised the growth of the Protectorate Medical Service in 1949 and 1950. First, the ten most promising dressers were called in from their tribes in the mountains, deserts, valleys and coasts of the Protectorate for a year's course in curative and preventive medicine at the Keith Falconer Hospital, Sheikh Othman. Secondly, the first major malaria control scheme has been successfully undertaken at Abyan. This area which was once a death-trap due to malaria is now virtually rid of the anopheline mosquito. This enterprise was financed by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in 1949 and has subsequently been carried on by local funds.

Major tours were made to the Dhala', Dathina and Beihan areas besides the usual routine visits to the twenty dispensaries.

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758 Malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis and malignant malnutrition with its associated conditions remain the most prevalent diseases. Trachoma is very prevalent at the desert end of Beihan. There is very wide scope for nurses and lady doctors who can stand the rigours of the road, who will learn Arabic and who will take to heart the welfare of the women and children. On the whole the dressers are doing a good piece of work amongst their own tribes. There are six dispensaries between 3,000 and 5,000 feet up, three dispensaries in the mountains at 7,000 ft. or more—two of which are reached on foot and one by air—and the rest are in Subeihi, the Wadi Tiban, Abyan and the coast.

Many patients come too late for treatment, but after one has seen the difficulties of the roads it is astonishing that so many of them come at all, and it is for this reason that the dressers visit the villages from their dispensaries and the medical officer and nursing sister visit all areas as much as possible.

744 Recently a visit was made to Mukalla and Sai'un to advise about public health work, but the demands of the Western Aden Protectorate are so great and the staff so small for its needs that there is little time left for the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

In 1949 when the Protectorate Medical Officer was on leave, Dr. R. B. Smith, of the Keith Falconer Scottish Mission Hospital, acted in an honorary but full-time capacity.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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A case of smallpox in Audhali area was immediately and effectively dealt with by Dr. Affara, also from the Keith Falconer Scottish Mission Hospital, and 4,500 people were vaccinated. 744 751

Eastern Aden Protectorate

In the Eastern Protectorate, advances in medical and public health services were retarded in early 1949 by lack of staff. It was not until late in 1950 that the staff situation was relieved by the arrival of a medical officer from India for the Kathiri State and of a German lady doctor from Germany for Shibam. 744

With the obvious exception of cases of scurvy and malnutrition during the famine of 1949, there was a very mild outbreak of small-pox in Mukalla in February and March, 1949, and sporadic outbreaks of malaria in particular in the coastal areas, and the health of the population has been reasonably good in the past two years. [164]

Stringent and vigorous anti-malarial measures were started in January, 1950. All pools, including the source of water supply in the vicinity of Mukalla and Shihr were oiled or stocked with larvae-consuming fish, and water collecting tanks were closed and cleaned out weekly.

An additional sanitary inspector in Mukalla was appointed during 1950.

In October, 1950, Dr. R. B. Smith, Acting Protectorate Medical Officer, was invited to visit Eastern Aden Protectorate and his recommendations on the best methods of improving and safe-guarding public health are being implemented.

In November, 1950, four soldiers of the Mukalla Regular Army and two of the Kathiri Armed Constabulary proceeded to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital, Sheikh Othman, on an anti-malarial course for three months. 744 759

HOUSING

No greater contrast could be imagined than exists in the houses of the Aden Protectorate. 342

The most elementary are the goat-hair tents of the nomadic people, and the even more primitive shelters of some shepherds, consisting only of a mat hung on poles, or spread over a branch of a bush.

The simplest form of house for the settled population, or those who stay for some period in a place to work at harvest time, is a kind of inverted nest of brush-wood, with a little matting incorporated in places. This provides privacy and shelter from the sun, though not of course from rain if it falls, or from the all-pervading dust storms.

The most common type of permanent house is built of mud-brick in the plains and rough stones bound with mud in the hill districts, and more rarely of squared stones. Rooms are generally small (long timber being very scarce) and dark, affording a relief from the glare outside; ventilation is usually adequate and the thick walls provide

342 insulation against the heat. Roofs are universally flat, and used for the recreation of the women, who keep purdah, and for sleeping in the summer.

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531 The farm-house of the tribesmen is little removed from its earlier function of a fort, and even in large towns it is unusual for the ground floor (often used as a stable) to have more than loop-holes, windows being reserved for the upper storeys. But the upper part of a house is frequently decorated with whitewash, and in some cases most intricate and delicate patterns are created in plaster-work and whitewash, occasionally touched with blue or other colours. Sanitation is primitive.

342 The cities of the Hadhramaut have tall mud-brick buildings, nearly every house in Shibam is from five to seven storeys high, and the wealthy Seiyids and Sultans live in veritable palaces which are remarkable not only for their size and cost but for their taste and beauty.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (*a*) Sharia Courts, which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (*b*) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

625 In the Eastern Aden Protectorate security is primarily a responsibility of the states themselves, but it is still necessary to provide additional security forces.

PRISONS

697 There is no recognised prison service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of states have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff in controlled areas.

625 WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE SECURITY FORCES

Government Guards

The establishment was as follows:

British Officers	*Arab Officers*	*Other Ranks*	*Specialists, etc.*
5	18	582	82

Posts were maintained in the Dhala district at Dhala, Safra, Jabel, Jihaf, Lazaric and Awabil; in Abyan district at Ja'ar (Khanfar), El Husn, Ba Teis and Hitat; in Ahwar district at Ahwar and El Oqma; in Beihan at Beihan, El Ain, Asailan, Najd Maizar and Najd Merqad; in Dathina district at Am Surra, Mudia, Am Khudeira and Am Quleita; at Thumeir in the Quteibi area and at Mahfad and El Irq in the Manqas district.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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Tribal Guards

Further progress has been made in re-arming and training Tribal Forces. Contributions from the states towards the cost of their maintenance have been increased and four forces are now entirely supported by local revenue, three are partially dependent, and the rest are wholly dependent on grants from His Majesty's Government. 625

The authorised strength of the forces is as follows:

Lahej Trained Forces (Abdali)*	380
Fadhli Tribal Guards *	120
Lower Yafa'i Tribal Guards	30
Lower Aulaqi Tribal Guards	40
Haushabi Tribal Guards	29
Amiri Tribal Guards	75
Dathina Tribal Guards *	22
Beihan Tribal Guards	40
Audhali Tribal Guards *	30
Maflahi Tribal Guards	25
Sha'ib Tribal Guards	30

* Supported by the State.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE SECURITY FORCES

On the whole there was a general improvement in efficiency and morale during 1949 and 1950 in all the forces of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

The Hadhrami Beduin Legion and their auxiliaries were increased in number and now are garrisoning all the northern forts. Their behaviour in actions against Wahidi tribes and Al Ba Dukhn was very satisfactory.

In the latter action the Mukalla Regular Army distinguished themselves. They are now garrisoning various posts temporarily until the Qu'aiti Armed Constabulary can take over this task. Courses to train potential non-commissioned officers have been instituted.

Kathiri Armed Constabulary and Civil Police were also increased in 1950 to carry out further security duties and a customs prevention force was formed.

A much larger area is now under the Wahidi tribal guards who have been increased to cope with their new duties; besides patrolling and garrisoning Wahidi country, they also perform police and customs duties.

Chapter 10: Communications

Western Aden Protectorate

Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles. These are for the most part driven along sandy beaches, up dry river beds or across open desert, but in some places tracks have been improved, and in a few 491

7; Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

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491 cases new roads cut through difficult country. Nearly all roads are extremely rough, and surfaces are rarely repaired.

The following routes are open for motor traffic :

			Miles
Sheikh Othman	to	Lahej	16
”	”	Tor al Bahar	64
”	”	Museimir	61
”	”	Dhala	88
Aden ..	”	Zinjibar	40
Zinjibar	”	Ja'ar	16
”	”	Al Husn	16
”	”	Dirjaj	17
”	”	Sheikh Abdulla	6
”	”	Shuqra	30
Shuqra	”	Am Surra	30
”	”	Lodar	50
”	”	Mudia	68
”	”	Am Quleita	78
”	”	Ahwar	76
”	”	Irqa (E. Aden Protectorate)	48

509 A regular air service by Aden Airways was maintained during the summer months between Aden and Mukeiras, and was used for transporting vegetables for the Aden market. Other existing landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala and Beihan.

492 Where no motors can yet penetrate the traffic of the country is carried on camel caravans, which still travel to Aden in large numbers, or in the more mountainous districts small donkeys are employed for both passengers and goods.

Eastern Aden Protectorate

653
491
479 The famine of 1948–49 showed the necessity for all-weather roads for motor transport from the coast to the interior. In a grain shortage camel transport is of little use, the camels becoming too weak from lack of fodder to be really dependable.

In 1949 a request for a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £15,360 for the construction of all-weather roads to the Hadhramaut (Scheme D.1035) was approved and early in 1950 work began on the construction of drains, Irish bridges, culverts, and weeping bridges, on the Al Kaf road to the interior. In addition, the dangerous Maadi Pass on this road was reconstructed, and a large river-bed on the road between Mukalla and Riyan was successfully bridged saving some miles of detour. Attention was also given to the task of reconstructing the west road to Du'an and the Hadramaut to make it passable all the year round.

Later in 1950 approval was given by the Secretary of State for an additional £15,000 for the further improvement of internal com-

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

munication in the Eastern Aden Protectorate—Scheme D.1373. Of 653
this project the road between Bir Ali and Balhaf has been completed, 491
work is now proceeding on the Meifa-Bir Ali stretch, and a start was 499
made in December, 1950, with the new Jahi-Rubat (Du'an) road.

Further, a road was constructed in the north linking Shibam and Henin with the tribal centre of Reidat-as-Sei'ar on the edge of the Ruba' al Khali and resurfacing of the Wadi Hadhramaut road between Tarim and Qassam, Shibam and Qatn and Ajlaniya and Qa'udha was carried out to facilitate transport in the main agricultural areas.

Considerable help was given by the former Director of Public Works, Aden and the Executive Engineer, Aden, who visited the Eastern Aden Protectorate and submitted valuable reports, with recommendations as to the repair and maintenance of roads, which are being implemented to the extent that local finances and labour resources permit.

Air Communications have also improved in the past two years. 509
A weekly service by Aden Airways Ltd. was maintained between Aden and Riyan (17 miles from Mukalla) and late in 1950 was extended to Al Qatn. The interior of the Hadhramaut is now within reach of Aden and the protracted delays travellers formerly faced are a thing of the past.

Special planes were flown direct from Riyan and Qatn to Hedjaz for the 1950 pilgrimage.

Sea Communications were maintained by occasional visits of 505
coastal steamers based on Aden, and more frequent trips by motor dhows and small powered craft.

Chapter 11: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described 101
administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the 131
Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night ; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol," extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

132 There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills ; here cultiva-
312 tion is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses.
In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

133 The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth ; the maritime ranges about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level ; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high ; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

311 The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Sai'un, the capital of the Kathiri State.

Chapter 12: Administration

631 The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting
648 of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of
649 Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi
Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

648 The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly
631 area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

648 Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra
631 resides on the island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from
Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdel Kuri and Brothers Islands in 1866, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 8,000, the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous, and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibu, shown on European maps as Tamarida.

648 The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden.

The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

622 The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to
648 be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some
625 of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple
administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

631 The Protectorate consists of the following tribal districts :
622

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

[643] ABDALI : His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin Abdul Karim Fadhl, Sultan of Lahej, the premier chief of the western area. *Capital:* Lahej.
AMIRI : Amir Nasr bin Shaif, C.M.G. *Capital:* Dhala.
FADHLI : Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. *Capital:* Shuqra.
LOWER YAFA'I : Sultan Aidrus bin Muhsin. *Capital:* Al Qara.
HAUSHABI : Sultan Mohammad bin Sarur. *Capital:* Museimir.
UPPER YAFA'I CONFEDERATION : Sultan Muhammad bin Salih, *Capital:* Mahjaba.
MAUSATTA : Sheikh Ahmed Bubaker Ali Askar and Sheikh Husein Salih Musin Askar. *Capital:* Al Qudma.
DHUBI : Sheikh Abdulrahman bin Salih (under age). Regent : Sheikh Salih Salim. *Capital:* Dhi Sura.
MAFLAHI : Shiekh Qasim Abdulrahman. *Capital:* Al Jurba.
HADRAMI : Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. *Capital:* Ash Shibr.
SHAIB : Sheikh Ahmed Mana As Saqladi. *Capital:* Awabil.
QUTEIBI : Sheik Hassan Ali. *Capital:* Al. Thumeir.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

63 **'ALAWI** : Sheikh Salih Sayil. *Capital:* Al Qash'a.

622 **AQRABI** : Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba Abdullah. *Capital:* Bir Ahmed.

AUDHALI : Sultan Salih bin Husein. *Capital:* Lodar.

UPPER 'AULAQI : Sultan Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. *Capital:* Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. *Capital:* As-Said.

LOWER 'AULAQI : Sultan Nasir bin Aidrus bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent : Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. *Capital:* Ahwar.

BEIHAN : Amir Salih bin Husein. Regent : Sharif Husein bin Ahmed, O.B.E. *Capital:* Beihan Qasb.

SUBEIHI : Sheikh Muhammad Ali Ba Salih, Sheikh Muhammad bin Ali of the Barhimi and Sheikh Abdullah Ba Sa'id of the Atifi.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

[643] **QU'AITI** : His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla.

KATHIRI : Sultan Husein Ali bin Mansoor Al Kathiri.

BALIHAF : Sultan Ali bin Mohsin bin Saleh Al Wahidi.

BIR ALI : Sultan Nasir bin Yaleb al Wahidi.

HAURA : Sheikh Awadh bin Saleh Ba Shatid.

IRQA : Sheikh Ahmed bin Abdullah bin Abdullah bin Awad Ba Das.

Chapter 13 : Weights and Measures

864 These vary considerably from place to place, but the tendency of late has been towards standardisation. Generally speaking, liquids are weighed and grain is measured. The measures of weight most used are the pound, the frasila = 28 lb. and the khandi = 24 frasilas. The keila, a cubic measure for grain, varies from place to place, but the one mostly used is equivalent to about 50 lb. of grain. The qadah = 200 lb. and the qasa = 2½ lb. are also in use. Linear measurement is mostly in qamas, one equalling 5 feet 6 inches approximately, or else the dra = 1½ feet approximately.

Areas are generally quoted in dhumd or fadan, which is equivalent to the area ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre or 4,840 yards.

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7: Great Britain, Colonial Office MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
102

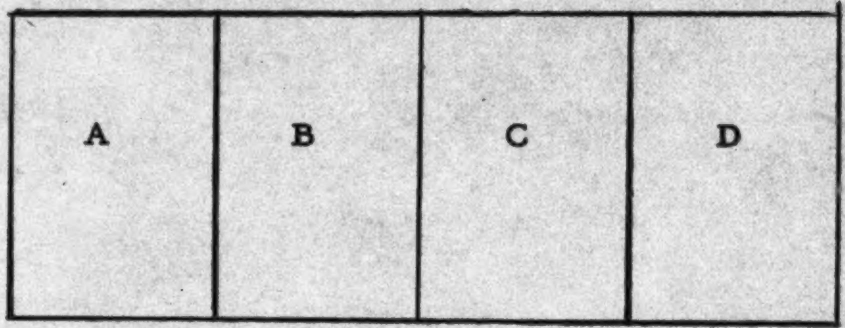
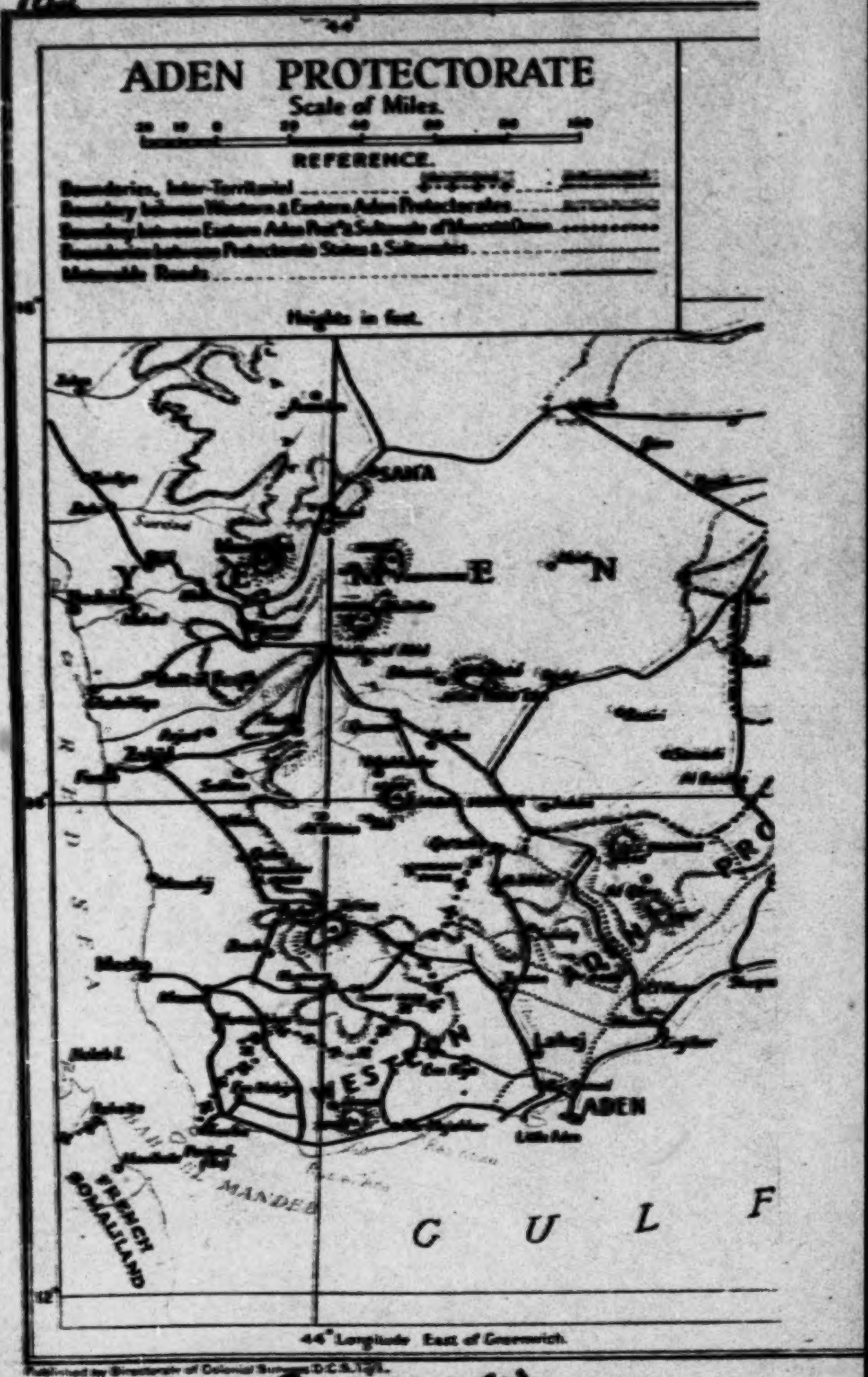


Chart of position of sections of end map 1.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

102


ADEN PROTECTORATE
Scale of Miles.
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
REFERENCE.
Boundaries, Inter-Territorial
Boundary between Western & Eastern Aden Protectorates
Boundary between Eastern Aden Prot. & Sultanate of Muscat & Oman
Boundaries between Protectorate States & Sultanates
Motorable Roads
Heights in feet.
44°
SANA
Y E M E N
W E S T E R N
P R O
ADEN
Little Aden
Zebid
MANDEB
G U L F
FRENCH SOMALILAND
12°
44° Longitude East of Greenwich.

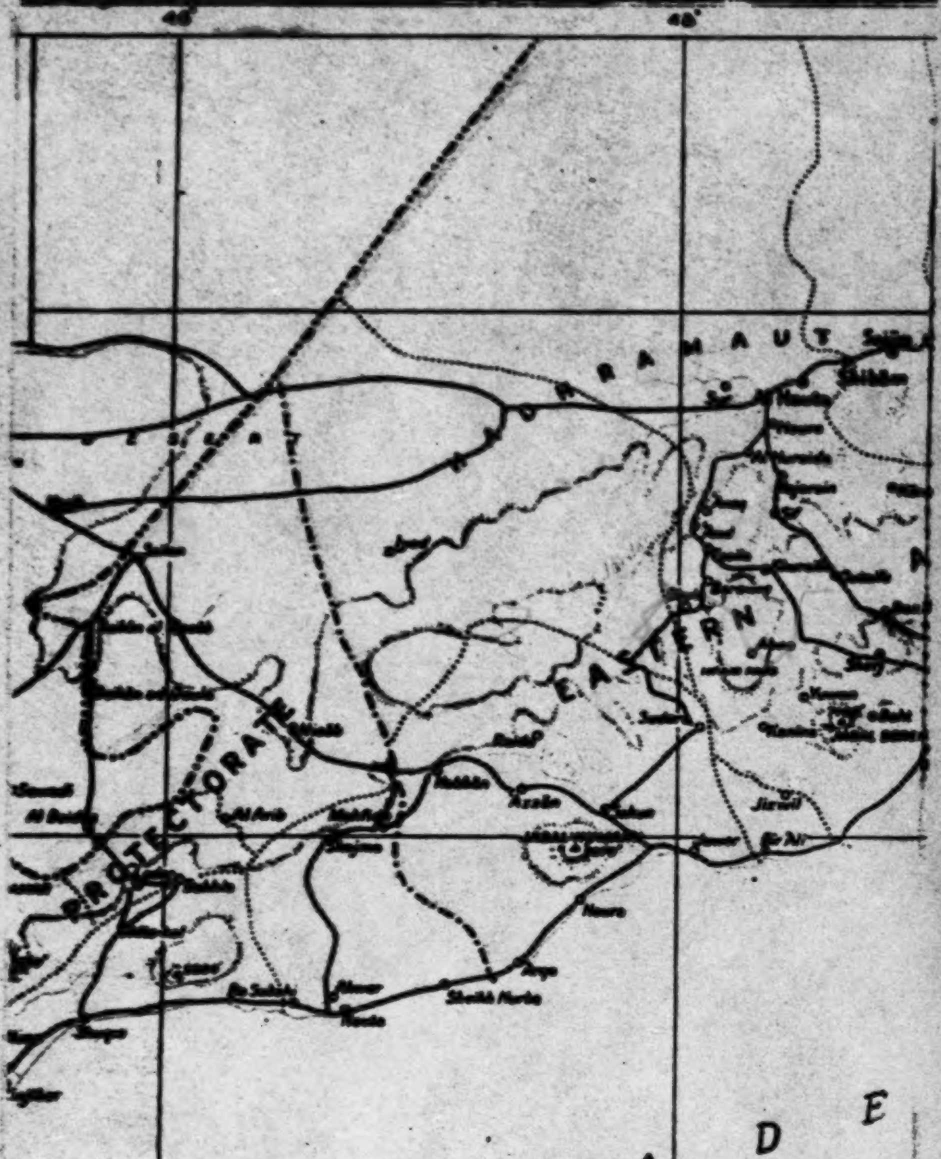
Published by Directorate of Colonial Surveys D.C.S. 1(A).

End Map 1 (A)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951   MM1 Aden

102

Hadhramout MM 2



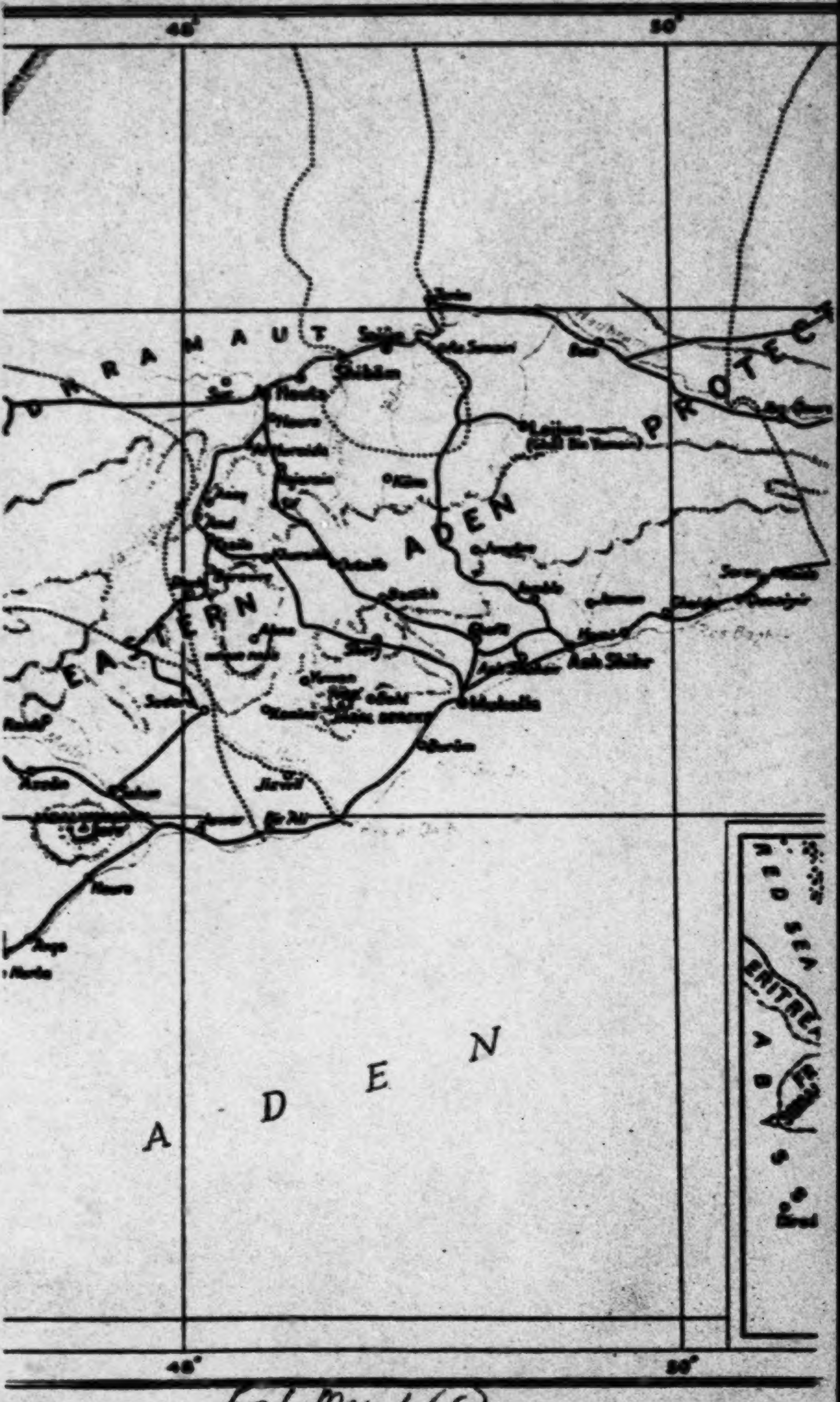
45°
48°
HADHRAMAUT
EASTERN PROTECTORATE
Shibam
Habban
Azzan
Bir Ali
Sheikh Harba
G U L F O F A D E N

End Map 1 (8)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

102

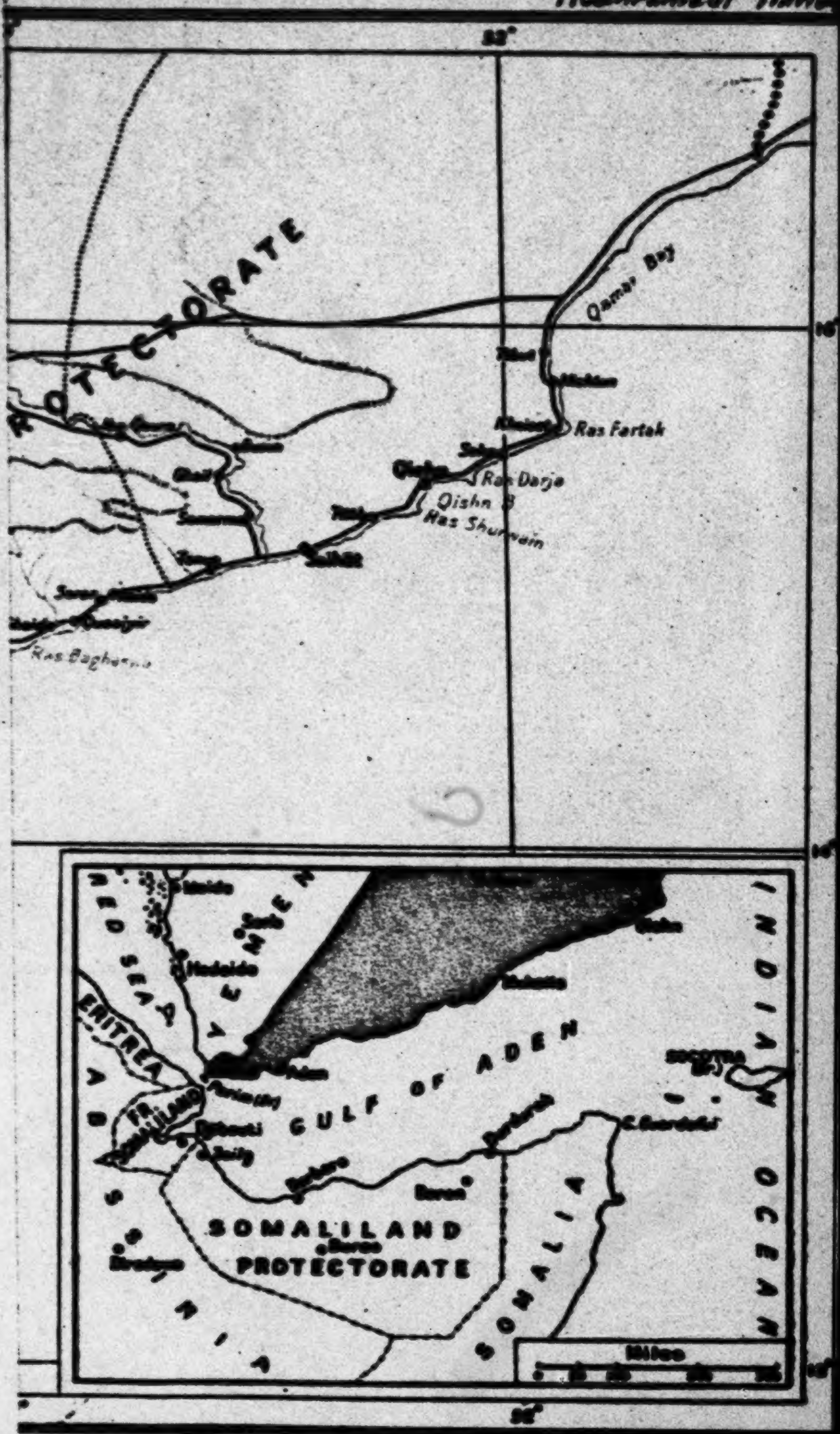

45°
50°
RAMAUT
Shibam
Mukalla
Ash Shihr
ADEN
PROTECT
EASTERN
A D E N
RED SEA
ERITREA
45°
50°

End Map 1 (C)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

102



52°
PROTECTORATE
Qamar Bay
Ras Fartak
Ras Darja
Qishn
Ras Shurwain
Ras Baghashwa
16°
RED SEA
YEMEN
Hodeida
ERITREA
Aden
Perim (Br.)
FR. SOMALILAND
Djibouti
Zeila
GULF OF ADEN
Berbera
SOMALILAND
PROTECTORATE
ABYSSINIA
SOMALIA
SOCOTRA (Br.)
C. Guardafui
INDIAN OCEAN
Miles
0
56°

[illegible]

End Map I (D)

7: Great Britain, Colonial Office MM1 Aden MM1

102

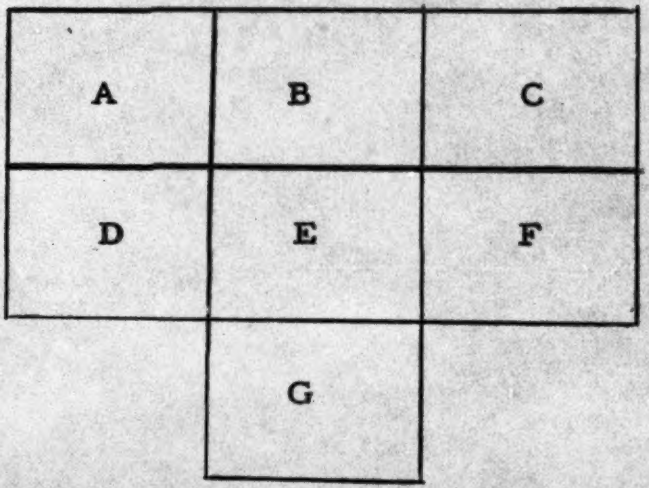
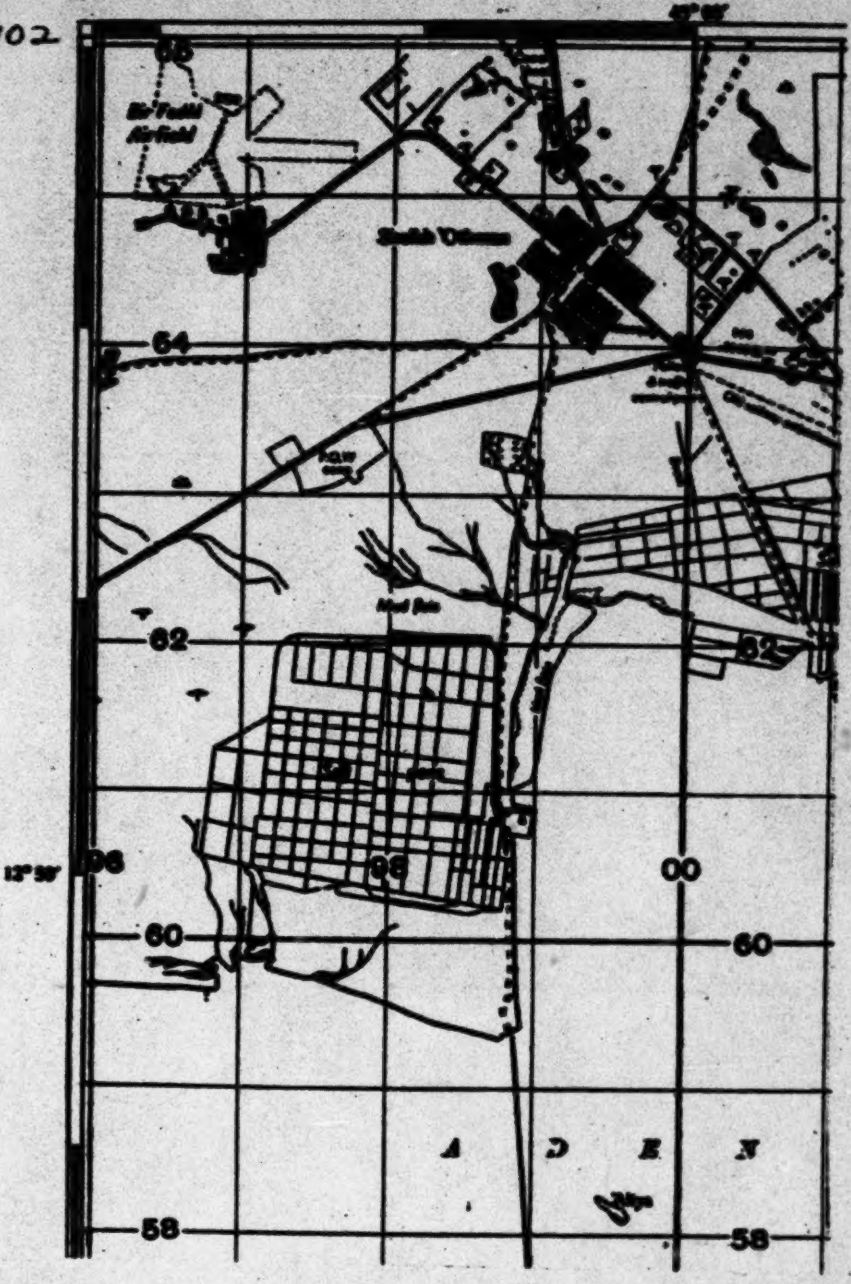


Chart of position of sections of end map 2.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

102



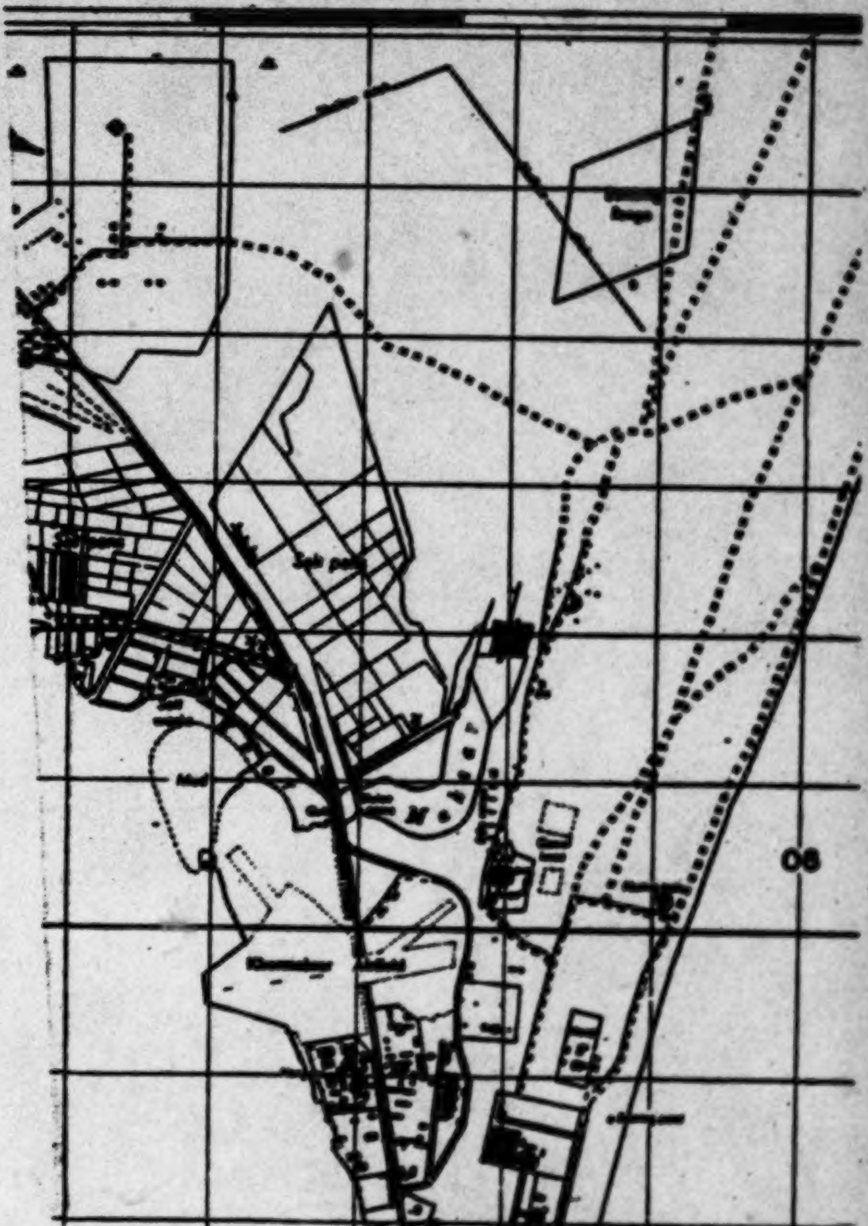
45° 00'
66
Bir Fadhl
Air Field
Shaikh 'Othman
64
62
96
98
00
12° 50'
60
58
A D E N

End Map 2 (A)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM41 Aden mml

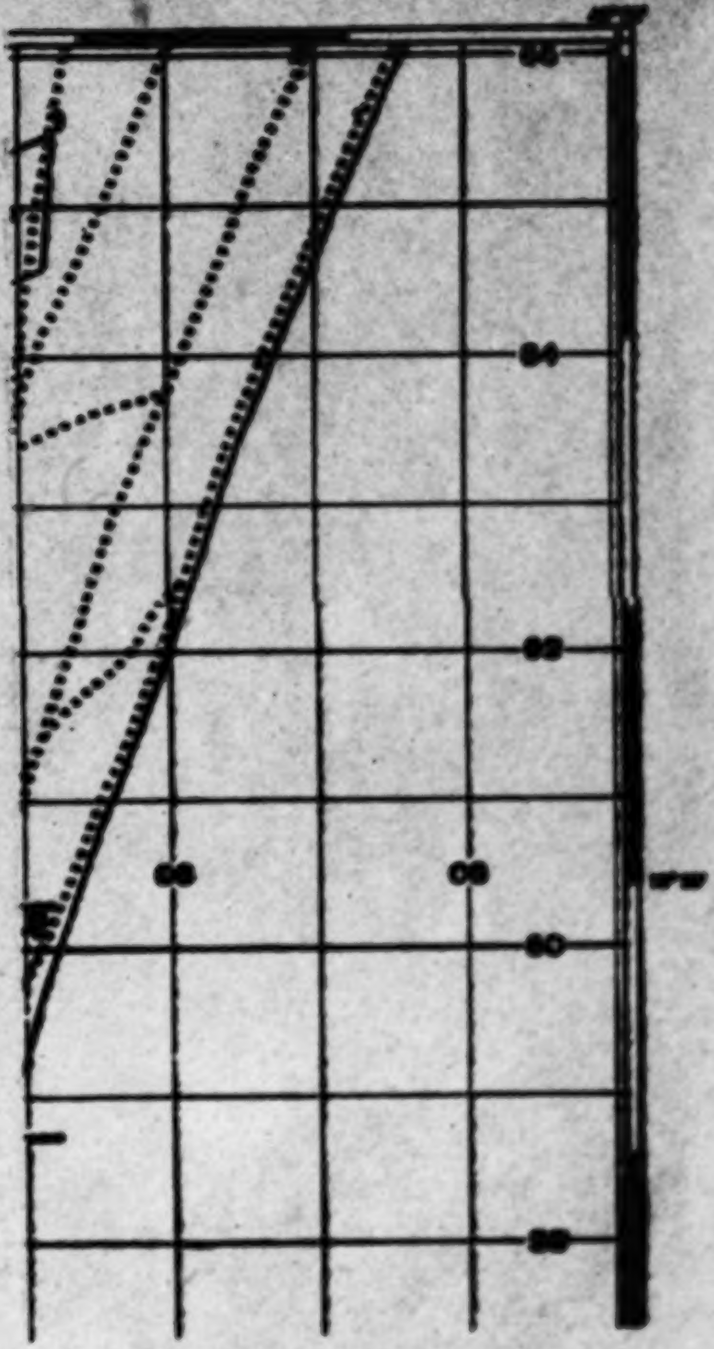
ADEN

102



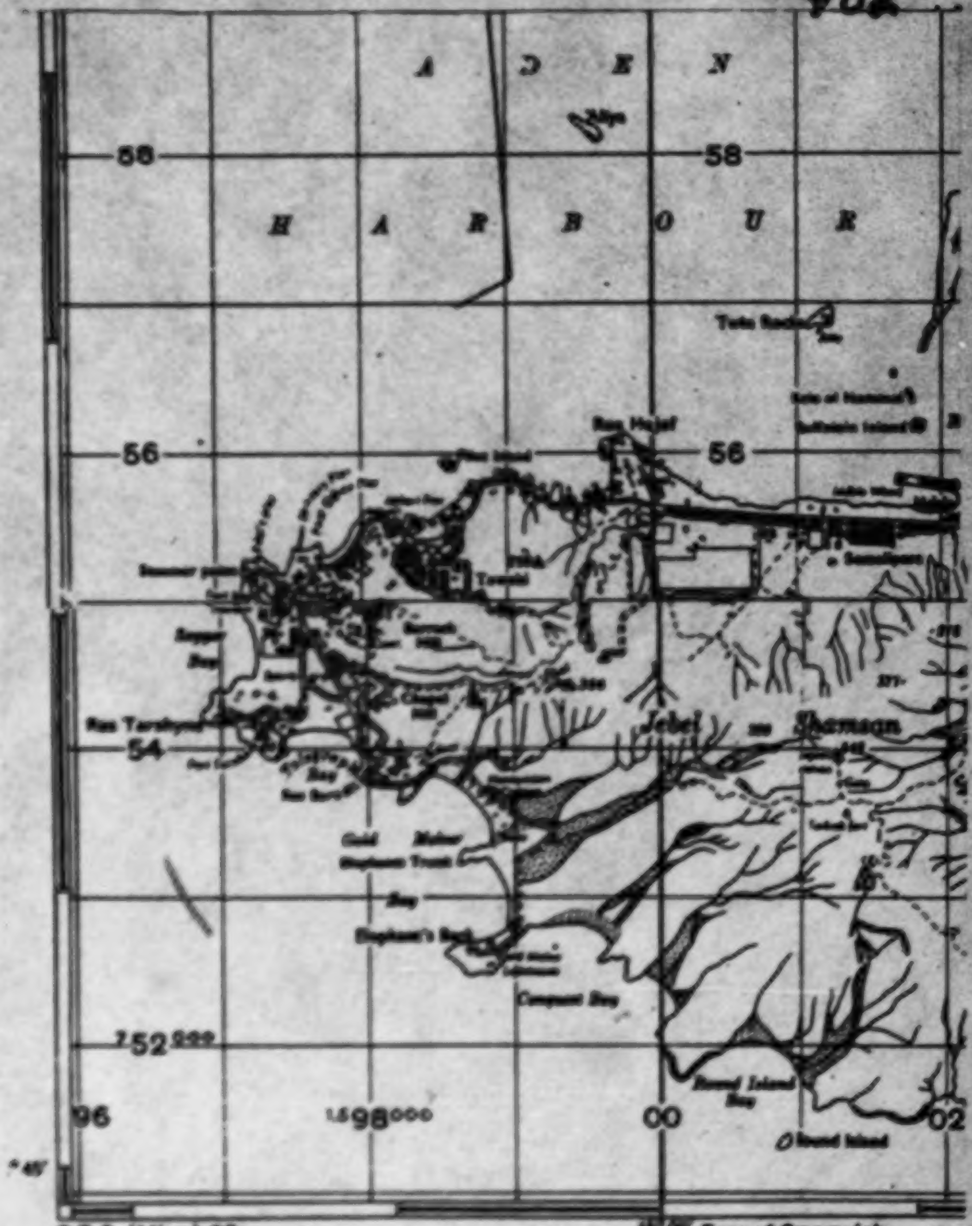
End Map 2 (B)

102



End Map 3 (c)

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden M/M1 102


ADEN
HARBOUR
58
58
Ras Hejaf
56
56
Tawahi
Ras Tarshyne
54
Jebel Shamsan
Gold Mohur
Elephant's Trunk Bay
Elephant's Back
Conquest Bay
752000
Round Island Bay
Round Island
96
698000
00
02
45'

D.C.S. (Misc.) 20.

45° 00' East of Greenwich

End Map 2 (D)

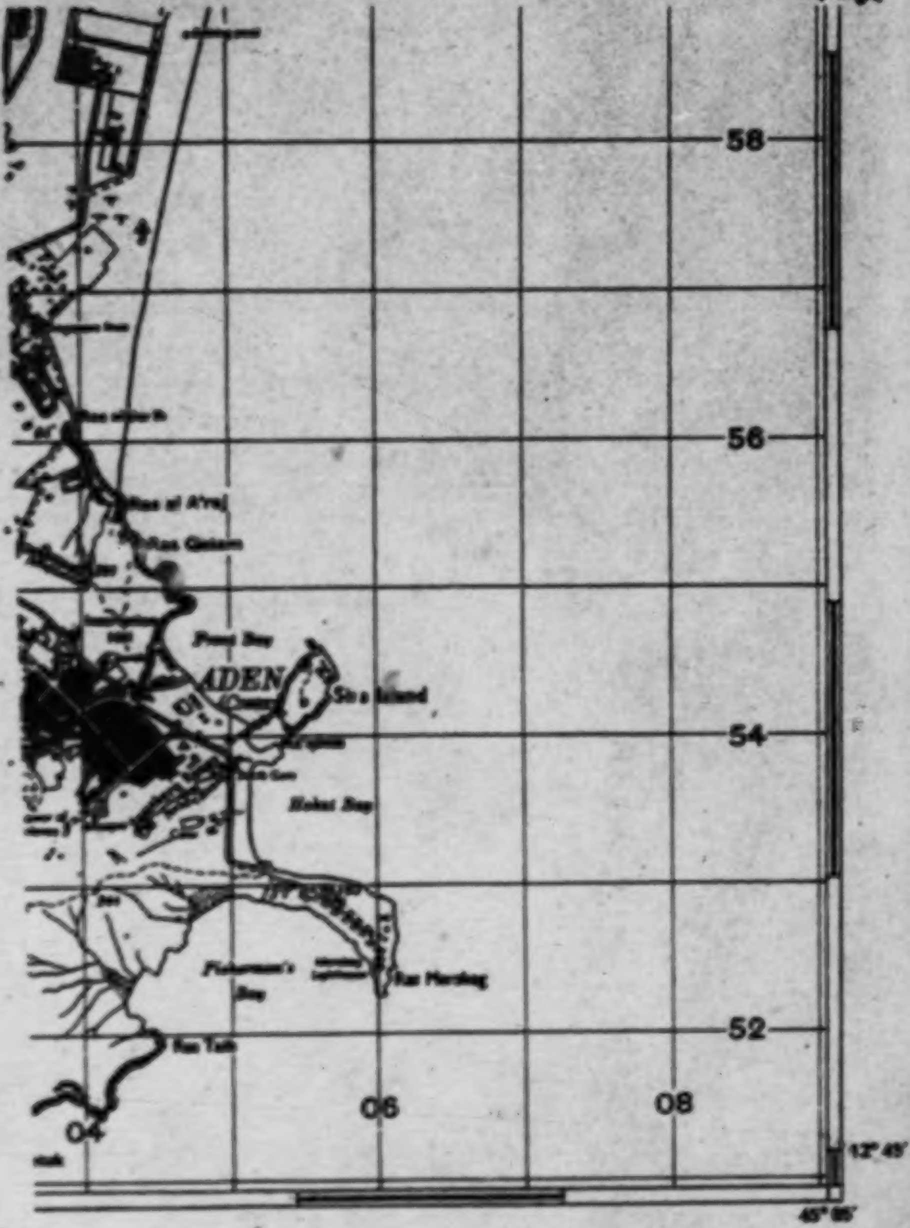
7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948-56) 1951 MM1 Aden /[illegible]/

102

N
58
D U B
56
Shemsan
ADEN
00
02
04
East of Greenwich

End Map 2 (E)

102

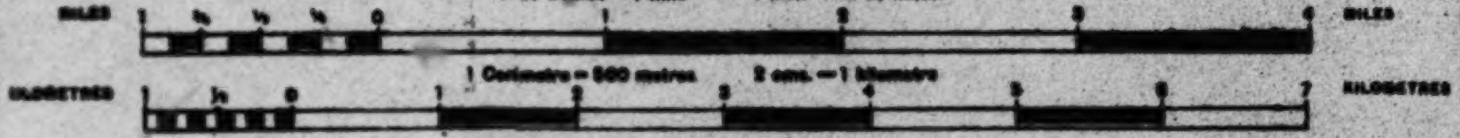

58
56
54
52
04
06
08
Ras al A'raj
Front Bay
ADEN
Sira Island
Holkat Bay
Fisherman's Bay
Ras Marshag
12°45'
45°05'

End Map 2 (F)

102

SCALE 1:50,000

1.57 inches = 1 mile 1 inch = 0.789 miles


MILES
1
¾
½
¼
0
1
2
3
4
MILES
KILOMETRES
1
½
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
KILOMETRES

1 Centimetre = 500 metres 2 cms. = 1 kilometre

HEIGHTS IN METRES

End Map 2 (C)